

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

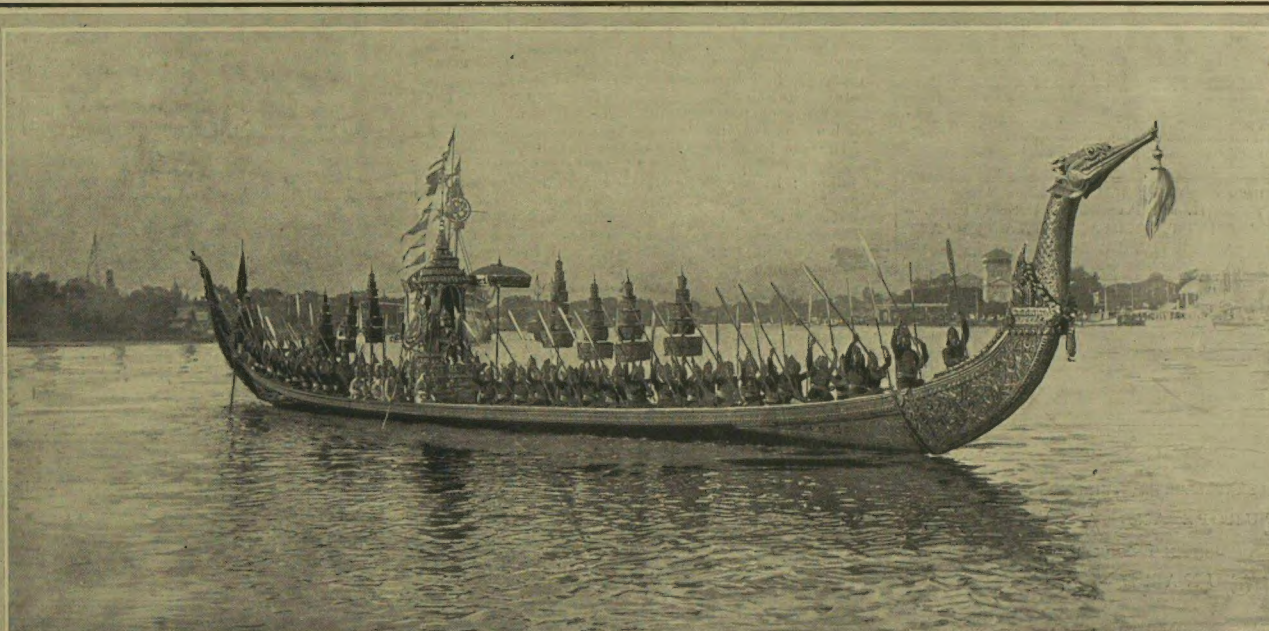
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No. 3795.- VOL CXL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1912.

SIXPENCE.

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1. SEATED ON A HIGH THRONE IN HIS MANY-OARED STATE BARGE, THE KING OF SIAM ON HIS WAY TO THE WAT CHANG, TWO DAYS AFTER HE HAD CROWNED HIMSELF.

2. ARRANGING THE SACRED VESSELS: PRIESTS PREPARING THE CONSECRATED WATER FOR PRESENTATION TO THE KING BY EIGHT BRAHMIN PRIESTS, REPRESENTING THE EIGHT PROVINCES, ON THE CORONATION DAY.

THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF SIAM: PICTURESQUE SCENES AT BANGKOK.

The picturesque ceremonies performed at Bangkok in connection with the Coronation of the King of Siam are illustrated more fully on other pages of this issue, and on other pages also will be found descriptions of these ceremonies.

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TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred
and Thirty-nine (from July 1 to December 30, 1911) of
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis,
through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office,
172, Strand, London, W.C.

THE NAVY DURING THE MOROCCAN CRISIS.

A GERMAN ELECTIONEERING CRY.

ON another page we give three maps, reproduced in
the German illustrated paper *Illustrirte Zeitung*,
of Leipzig, recently, showing the dispositions of the
British and German Fleets during the Moroccan crisis.
These maps are now of especial interest, as they are
being used by "Junker" politicians in the German
elections as evidence that last year Great Britain was not
only menacing Germany, but was actually prepared to
attack her. The writer of the article in the *Illustrirte
Zeitung* sets out to discuss three critical periods during
the negotiations at which, it is alleged, the British Fleet
was in readiness to strike: (1) the days following Mr.
Lloyd George's speech at the Mansion House on July 21;
(2) about Aug. 19, when the railway strike ended
abruptly, owing, it is alleged, to certain action by the
Admiralty; and (3) from the middle of September to the
29th of that month.

From the article we quote the following details, the
facts being stated on the authority of the German writer—
"The English Fleet reached in July her highest
annual strength, as the reserve-formations for the great
manœuvres had been augmented to their full comple-
ments. The German High-Sea Fleet started on her
summer trip on the 17th and 18th of July, which again
took her this year to Norway."

[The precise disposition of the British and German
fleets fully commissioned at this time (24th July) was
as follows: In the Channel the British had 30 battle-
ships, 21 cruisers, and 137 torpedo-boats, and on the
East Coast of Scotland 5 battle-ships and 4 armoured
cruisers. The Germans had in the North Sea only
2 battle-ships and 22 torpedo-boats, and in the Baltic
1 battle-ship, 1 cruiser, and 22 torpedo-boats. The
High-Sea Fleet (then en route for Norway) consisted
of 17 battle-ships, 4 cruisers, and 66 torpedo-boats.]

"The next critical point, the 19th of August, finds
the German High-Sea Fleet back from Norway in Kiel
Harbour reinforced by the Third [reserve] Squadron,
commissioned for the autumn manœuvres. The British
First Division of the Home Fleet (the core of the battle-
fleet, consisting of Dreadnoughts only) was anchored,
together with the attached First Cruiser Squadron,
the Fourth Cruiser Squadron, and the First Flotilla, in
the Moray Firth, near Cromarty; another flotilla in the
Firth of Forth; the remainder of the forces were mostly
concentrated in the Channel. How far the distribution
of the British Fleet is to be connected with the much-
discussed intention to land 150,000 men on the Continent
(as stated in their Press) remains outside the scope of
this article. The British First Flotilla, however, with
the First Division stationed in the Moray Firth, was
reported to have 'special orders'—concerning which
much was made of a 'continual keeping in touch of an
English flotilla with the German coast.'"

[On Aug. 19 the British had in the Channel, actively
available, 20 battle-ships, 12 cruisers, and 84 torpedo-
boats; on the East Coast of Scotland, 7 battle-ships,
8 cruisers, and 40 torpedo-boats; and on the West Coast
of Scotland, 5 battle-ships, 4 cruisers, and 74 torpedo-
boats. The Germans had in the North Sea only 22
torpedo-boats; and in the Baltic, 21 battle-ships,
6 cruisers, and 44 torpedo-boats.]

"Reports in newspapers of high standing during the
period of the third crisis showed the active portions of
the British Fleet to have been under war conditions.
Torpedo-nets were swung out, as if in expectation of a sur-
prise attack; destroyers and submarines were employed
on patrolling duty, and even cruisers were reported to
be under orders to search the coast of Scotland for
German torpedo-boats. Big coal transports *overland*
to the East Coast, and considerable curtailment of leave
for men on the active list, were also reported. In the
German fleet, meanwhile, at the close of the autumn
manœuvres, the reserves were disbanded and paid off
and the active ships sent to their home stations; so that
more than half the battle-ships, all the armoured cruisers,
and half the number of torpedo-boats were assembled at
Kiel, in the Baltic.

"The distribution of the British Fleet on Sept. 18 is
shown in the *big map*, and may be designated as a kind
of *rallying position* fronting the North Sea. The perma-
nently active units, the First and Second Divisions of
the Home Fleet, with their cruisers and flotillas, the
Fourth Cruiser Squadron and the Third Flotilla, were dis-
tributed over the northern bases of the East Coast.

[On Sept. 18 England had in the Channel, actively
available, 8 battle-ships, 7 cruisers, and 61 torpedo-
boats; on the East of Scotland, 14 battle-ships, 13
cruisers, and 61 torpedo-boats; and on the West of
Scotland, 8 battle-ships, 6 cruisers, and 16 torpedo-boats.
At the same date the Germans had in the North Sea
7 battle-ships and 33 torpedo-boats, and in the Baltic
10 battle-ships, 6 cruisers, and 33 torpedo-boats.]

"The British force occupying the Channel was then
comparatively weak, and—most remarkable—the ships
and torpedo-boats of the Third Division—concentrated
in West Scottish roadsteads for drill and training pur-
poses, received, at Lamlash on the 21st of September,
sudden orders to proceed immediately to the Channel,
although it had been arranged for the 22nd and 23rd
to hold regattas for the ship's boats. In fact, those
not unimportant—and most likely nearly fully manned—
units (8 battle-ships, 6 armoured cruisers, and 16
destroyers) arrived early on the 23rd September in
Torquay and Falmouth, and (according to British papers)
cleared for action, and in spite of its being a Saturday,
which is devoted among all navies to 'clean ship.'

"Both the chief entrances to the North Sea were thus
watched by fleet-divisions, which even *singly* could have
overmatched the German High-Sea Fleet."

[From Sept. 23 the British had in the Channel, actively
available, 16 battle-ships, 13 armoured cruisers, 29 other
large fighting ships, and 77 torpedo-boats, and off the
East of Scotland 14 battle-ships, 13 armoured cruisers,
27 other large fighting ships, and 61 torpedo-boats. At
the same time the Germans had a total of 17 battle-ships,
6 armoured cruisers, 23 other large fighting ships, and
66 torpedo-boats.]

THE SPHINX UNRIDDLLED BY AN AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGIST.

ON another page we give some remarkably interest-
ing photographs from the Boston "Museum of
Fine Arts Bulletin," illustrating the discoveries of Pro-
fessor G. A. Reisner, of Harvard University, in regard
to the Sphinx and the Pyramids. It was in 1903 that
he began excavations on the Third Pyramid and part
of the great cemetery west of the First Pyramid.
"In 1906-7," he writes, "the Pyramid Temple of
Mycerinus was excavated. . . . In this Temple we
found among other things the pieces of the beautiful
alabaster statue of Mycerinus. The head of this statue
was found outside the temple only a few inches under
the surface, near the path formerly used by travellers
visiting the pyramid, and might have been discovered
at any time in the last thousand years by some stroller
casually prodding the sand with stick or parasol. In
the meantime the Germans, excavating at Abusir, had
found a valley temple connected by a causeway with a
pyramid of the fifth dynasty. The conclusion was
immediately obvious to everyone that the Sphinx Temple
was the valley temple of the Second Pyramid, and that
all pyramids of this period probably had valley temples.
We therefore resolved to find the valley temple of the
Third Pyramid. . . . [This was at last found] . . . As
room after room was cleared almost every one contained
priceless antiquities. In the portico of the offering-
room there were the bases of four life-size alabaster
statues still in place, and . . . hundreds of frag-
ments of the bodies of these statues. Among them
were the body and head of a statue (now in Cairo), the
beautiful alabaster head of Prince Shepseskaf. . . .
Again [in 1909-10] we found stone vessels, unfinished
statuettes, fragments of slate triads, and other objects
as before; but the greatest of all our finds was a
beautiful pair statue, portraits of the king [Mycerinus]
and queen in hard, dark slate." Prof. Reisner says that
the head of the Sphinx is that of King Chephren, who
built the Second Pyramid. (See note under Illustrations.)

"THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE."

A TITLE *ad captandum* of the most hackneyed sort
and a flippant literary manner, designed also, no
doubt, to catch, have to be set against the very real merits
of Mr. J. C. Stobart's book, "The Glory that was Greece,"
a Survey of Hellenic Culture and Civilisation (Sidgwick
and Jackson), which is a popular account of the Hellenic
contribution to the world's art. If Mr. Stobart's ambition
is to be taken for a *poco curante* American, detached
from the worship and prejudices of "back number"
Hellenists, his understanding of and feeling for Hellenism
are not obscured by his pose; and if the pose saves him
from gush, while it leaves him able to express enthusiasm,
we need not quarrel very seriously with him on its account.
The book fills a felt want at this moment. There is no
other known to us which will bring home so well to ordi-
nary cultivated men and women, who never did, and
never will, tackle books on Greek archæology, the debt of
beauty which they owe to Greece; and these will attach
more, rather than less, value to Mr. Stobart's appre-
ciations for their studied air of being the confessions
of a lately converted philistine. The illustrations are
helpful, and author and publisher have been well
advised to reproduce almost all on full-page plates by
superior processes. Thus they avoid the danger of
making the book appear at first sight a glorified
manual of archæology, and give the reader a chance
of seeing the beauty of fine things for himself. It
would have been better to have avoided reproductions
from casts, of which there are all too many in the
book; but, with that reservation, we declare em-
phatic approval of the pictures, some of which—e.g.,
those of the Lemnian Athena and the new Boston
panels from the Ludovisi Throne—will show the man
in the street (if, as Mr. Stobart says, he exists) glories
of which he has probably been unconscious heretofore.
The author is not afraid to antedate the glory of Greece.
He frankly includes things Minoan and things Mycenaean
among the achievements of Hellas, justifying himself, by
the way, with the statement of an emphatic conviction
that the Cretan who painted the Cossian "Cup-bearer,"
as well as the glorious youth who was so painted, were
Indo-Europeans and proto-Hellenes. This is as it may
be—at least, no one can gainsay it with proof. On the
whole, if Mr. Stobart leaves some impression of flippancy,
he leaves a stronger one of freshness, shrewdness, and
independence of view. Even a professed Hellenist will
find himself picking up hints and suggestions and new
points of view more often and more willingly, perhaps,
than he had looked to do after reading the initial pages.
There may not be much special knowledge behind this
easy survey—most of the author's goods, we fancy, are
samples and in his shop-window—but most who read
his book will want to hear and see more of the things
of which it speaks; and to say this is tantamount to
saying that the author has succeeded and his book has
achieved its end.

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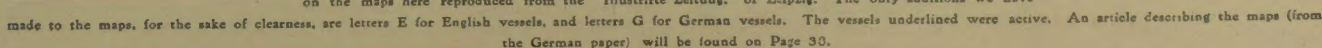
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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE most dangerous thing in this world is a Puritan who is broadening his mind. He is just like a barbarian who is broadening his empire. More and more things do, indeed, come under his consideration; but this only means that more and more things come under his oppressing and depressing power. He sheds over the cities of the earth disastrous twilight, to quote one of the older and stronger Puritans, who had a broad culture and a narrow creed, instead of having, like the Puritan popular preachers of to-day, a narrow culture and a broad creed. But "disastrous twilight" is the exact phrase for this hazy but sombre modernism, this odd, respectable combination of dullness with doubt. Nowadays, the nicest Puritans are the narrowest—the humble, old-fashioned people one can still find shepherded into their separate little chapels among fishermen or miners, especially in the West Country. Inside their little tin chapels, each with its cosmos attached, one can still sometimes feel that elemental fire and freedom which is in all genuine authoritative religion. It is in the great halls and lecture-rooms that one feels stifled. One feels as if the whole universe had been turned into a lecture-room.

The strongest case of this is the interference of the modern "broad-minded" Puritans with the Drama and the matter of the Censorship. Their fathers stopped away from the theatre altogether. I am not so malignant as to say that they improved, brightened, and purified the theatre by stopping away from it; but I do say that they did it no harm. And I do say that their ancestors, who smashed all the theatres and scourged and branded all actors and actresses, did much less harm to the theatre than the modern Puritans may do now by applying their peculiar morality to an institution which they have never understood, and never, when they were logical, tolerated. The *Nation* has created a Censorship Symposium of leading Nonconformist divines, men who either hold, or at least have been trained to hold, all theatricals in horror. This seems to me what is called in the serious drama "irrational," and, in our lighter drama, "a bit thick." I will respect a man's opinion when he comes forward as a teetotaler, but not when he also comes forward as a wine-taster. If a man is traditionally opposed to horse-racing, I will accord him that regard which I have for Mr. Hawke; but I will not give him that special and mystical sort of confidence which is reserved for Captain Coe. The influence of a group which until quite lately at least hated the theatre as the theatre, is an influence not difficult to predict. It must tend, not to making the theatre less immoral, but simply to making it less theatrical. And I like theatres theatrical, as I like poems poetical.

But a much queerer thing has happened, which everyone must have noticed just lately. Not only have the Puritans taken sides in the dramatic world, but they have taken the side of playwrights whose plays would have horrified their consistent theological forefathers. If the old Puritans scourged and branded men for acting frivolous plays, they would have pretty well burned them alive for acting problem plays. But the Puritans, on coming out of their retreat, have joined hands with the "problem" playwrights, with

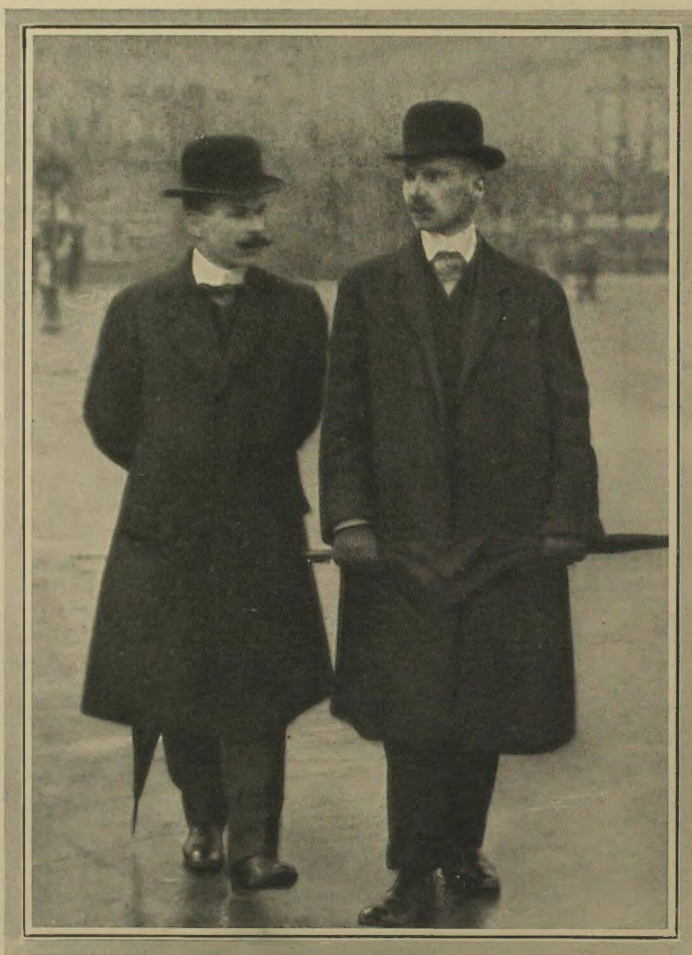
all the earnest young æsthetes and atheists who devote five acts to trying to find out if there is such a thing as morality. Nearly all the eminent ministers summoned to the council of the *Nation* say a good word in passing for the modern drama of earnest inquiry—that is, for Ibsen, Granville Barker, Hauptmann, or Shaw. Most of these plays not only ask the question, "Is Marriage a Failure?" but ask it (as we used to say in the Latin grammar) expecting the answer, Yes. The alliance of these ideas with those of the Chapel is therefore, at first sight, a little startling. But the two are allied, of course, in their

immoral, it must be violating some positive morality. There is no other meaning in the word immoral. But it is the whole point of the problem play that it does not admit any positive morality at the beginning, but seeks to discover some original or unexpected morality at the end. If once it be granted that the morality is unfixed and doubtful, then there can be no objection to investigating it from any point of view. If the whole matter is thrown open for discussion, why not for humorous discussion? If we do not yet know what marriage is, doubtless it would be well to find out; though many generations of men seem to

have been occupied in the inquiry in its most practical and scientific form. But if, for the sake of possible truth, we must admit the suggestion that marriage is a failure, that marriage is a fable, that marriage is a bargain, that marriage is a crime, why not also admit the suggestion that marriage is a joke? If you have got the truth, tell us what it is; in that case at least ninety-nine out of the hundred problem plays will become worthless, and the one with the right conclusion survive. If you have not got the truth, allow people to follow it with what methods they please, mockery and tomfoolery included. But it is too much that you should ask us to fast and mourn in front of a morality that is not there. It is too much that you should ask us to respect the shrine while your iconoclasts are destroying the god. It is absurd that a black ring of Puritans in tall, black hats should be drawn up round the place, telling us all to be silent and solemn, while we hear within the brisk and cheerful pickaxes of Mr. Shaw or Mr. Barker breaking up every moral ideal which any sane man was ever silent or solemn about. I do not myself think it is wrong to laugh even at a morality in which I do believe. I most certainly think it right to laugh at a morality in which I don't believe. And I shall certainly laugh my longest and loudest about a morality that nobody has yet discovered.

For my part, I am against Mr. Charles Brookfield because he is the Censor, but not in the least because he is dear old Charlie, if he will allow me to call him so. I mean that dear old Charles, as a class, seem to me quite as fit to represent the public as grave young Granvilles. But I doubt whether any one particular sort of man, taken by himself, can be trusted to judge fairly of such an incessant and various stream of work as that of all the published and unpublished plays. I think the Censorship of some elected body would be better. I think the Censorship of a common jury would be better still. I think the Censorship of dead cats and rotten eggs, delivered instantly after the offence, would be best of all. But upon none of these principles can I find any defence for the people who persecute immorality while they still pursue morality; a thing that eternally escapes

them. I see no excuse for those who have no serious principle, but wish to retain a serious topic. There is no such thing as a serious topic; assertions alone are serious. The words that make them up are neither serious nor frivolous in themselves. Our modern Puritans must decide either to defend marriage and make war on the problem play, or else to repudiate marriage and permit the French farce.



THE FRENCH OFFICER WHO "BROKE PRISON" FROM A GERMAN FORTRESS: CAPTAIN CHARLES LUX (ON THE RIGHT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH), WHO ESCAPED FROM GLATZ, WITH HIS BROTHER, LIEUTENANT EMILE LUX, IN THE PLACE DE LA NATION, PARIS.

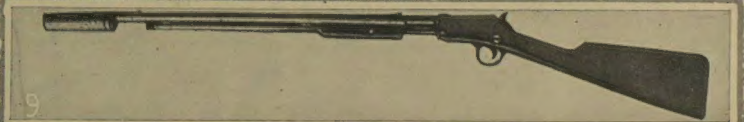
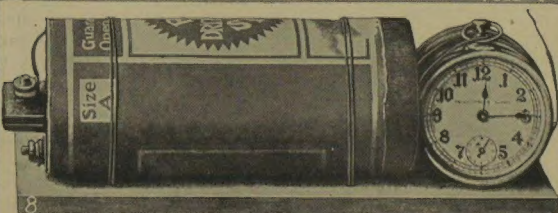
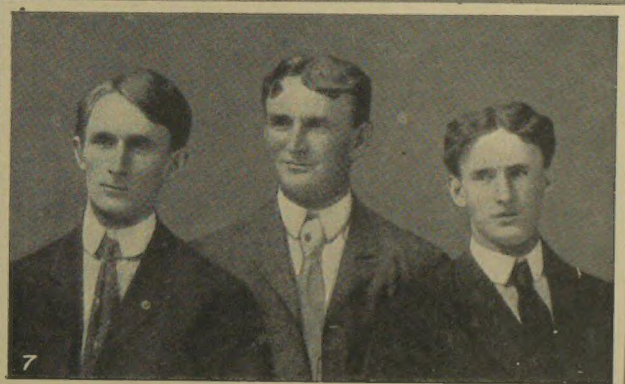
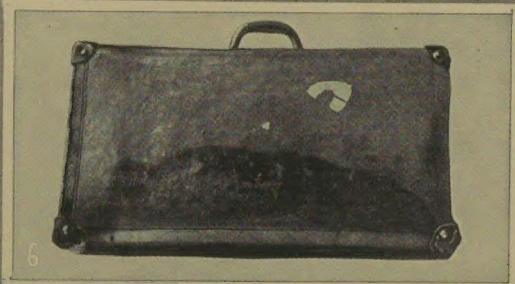
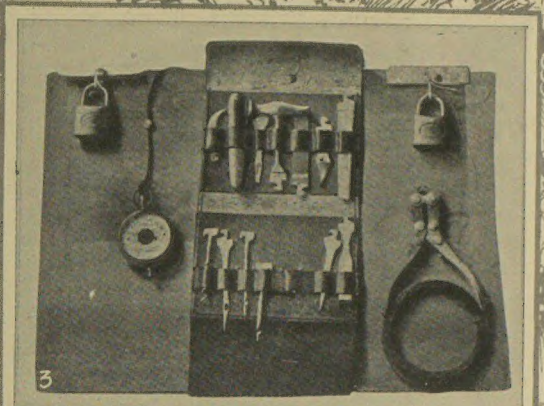
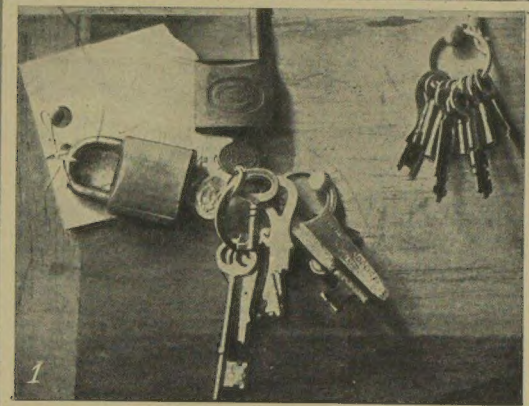
Captain Lux, who was serving a term of six years' imprisonment (not on parole) in the German fortress of Glatz, near Breslau, on a charge of espionage, took advantage of Christmas festivities to make a daring and romantic escape, and joined his friends in Paris in time for New Year's Day. "To get out of the fortress," he said, "I had to force two inner doors, get through a railing, drop from a wall sixteen feet in height, cross gardens, and negotiate obstacles of every kind, before reaching at last a railing eight feet high, lit up by a gas-burner, and placed under the eyes of a sentry." Captain Lux had carefully planned the escape with the aid of friends, who sent him many parcels of newspapers tied with useful cord, and books in whose covers were concealed blades and German money; also letters, apparently innocent, which, when slightly heated, revealed written instructions. He found a motor-car awaiting him at a certain spot on the night of December 27, crossed into Austria, took train to Milan, and proceeded to France by way of Switzerland.

common hatred of French farce represented by the new Censor, Mr. Charles Brookfield, whom future historians will probably describe as bearing the official title of "Dear Old Charlie."

Now I must confess that this position of the Puritan defending problem plays seems to me intellectually indefensible. If the light and loose French farce is

THE NEW FORCE: DYNAMITE AS LABOUR'S LIEUTENANT.

THE "DYNAMITE CAMPAIGN" IN AMERICA: POLICE CLUES AND PORTRAITS.



1. KEYS FOUND ON THE DYNAMITERS AND AFTERWARDS FITTED TO THE LOCKS OF THE BOXES IN WHICH EXPLOSIVES WERE STORED.

2. THE FIRST MAN TO MAKE A CONFESSION TO DETECTIVE BURNS: ORTIE MCNAMARA, WHO GAVE IMPORTANT CLUES.

3. A KIT OF TOOLS FOUND IN A SUIT-CASE CARRIED BY JAMES McNAMARA AND ORTIE MCNAMARA AT THE TIME OF THEIR ARREST, SHOWING (LEFT) A BATTERY-TESTER TO MAKE SURE THAT CLOCKWORK BOMBS WOULD EXPLODE.

4. DETECTIVE BURNS "CLEANING UP" EVIDENCE IN INDIANAPOLIS—FOLLOWED BY REPORTERS.

5. PARCELS OF DYNAMITE IN THE VAULT OF THE IRONWORKERS' UNION.

6. ONE OF THE FAMOUS SUIT-CASES CONTAINING ALARM-CLOCK TIME-BOMBS, WHICH WERE LEFT ABOUT THE DOOMED SPOT. THIS, STAINED WITH NITRO-GLYCERINE, WAS LEFT IN A CLOAK-ROOM BY JAMES McNAMARA.

7. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING JAMES B. McNAMARA ON THE LEFT; JOHN J. McNAMARA IN THE CENTRE; AND ON THE RIGHT HOGAN McNAMARA, WHO IS NOT IN ANY WAY IMPLICATED IN THE CRIMES.

8. ONE OF THE ALARM-CLOCK TIME-BOMBS—WITH A TEN-QUART TIN OF NITRO-GLYCERINE.

9. A RIFLE FOUND IN A DYNAMITER'S SUIT-CASE—FITTED WITH A MAXIM SILENCER FOR THE NOISE-LESS SHOOTING OF NIGHT WATCHMEN.

On October 1, 1910, the "Los Angeles Times" building was destroyed by dynamite, and twenty-one employees lost their lives. It was at once asserted that the "Los Angeles Times" having been waging bitter war against the labour unions, those unions were responsible for the outrage; but, on the other hand, the union leaders stated that the disaster was due to a defective gas-installation. Investigations were immediately begun (indeed, they followed those begun a month before), and as a result, there began in October of last year the trial of James B. McNamara and John McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer of the Ironworkers' Union, on a charge of murder and of complicity in the outrage. The latter was secretary

and treasurer of one of the biggest trade unions in America. James B. McNamara was sentenced to spend the rest of his life in the convict prison at St. Quentin; and John McNamara to fifteen years' imprisonment. Before sentence was pronounced James wrote a confession, saying, "On the night of September 30, 1910, I placed in Ink Alley, a portion of the 'Times' building, a suit-case containing sixteen sticks made up of eighty per cent. dynamite, and set to explode at one o'clock the next morning." The illustrations bear on the "dynamite campaign" in America, unravelled by Detective William J. Burns, called "Neverfail Burns."—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF "THE WORLD'S WORK"]

RUSSIA'S NEW MILLION-SQUARE-MILE "PROTECTORATE": MONGOLIA.

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN IN SOME OF ITS UNEXPLORED REGIONS.



1. AT THE ABODE OF A MOUNTAIN GOD VENERATED BY NATURE-WORSHIPPING FOREST-DWELLERS: A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE DEITY.
2. A WORSHIPPER OF NATURE IN CRUEST FASHION: A PRIEST OF THE CULT.

3. RIDING HIS REINDEER: A FOREST-DWELLER, ONE OF A STRANGE RACE, NEITHER MONGOL NOR SIBERIAN, PROBABLY DESCENDED FROM AN ANCIENT PEOPLE.
4. WORSHIPPERS OF NATURE: A FOREST-DWELLER'S FAMILY.

5. OF THE SHY, STRANGE RACE OF FOREST-DWELLERS: A BOY.
6. NEAR THE SOURCES OF THE GREAT YENESAI: AN ENCAMPMENT OF THE FOREST-DWELLERS AMONGST WHOM THE EXPLORERS SPENT SOME TIME.

It is reported that Russia has notified China that the independence of Outer Mongolia must be recognised as far as regards internal affairs, that she will assist the Mongolians to maintain order, that she will construct a railway from Kishkha to Urga, and that, although she will permit China to retain control of the external affairs of the territory, she will not allow her to maintain military forces in Outer Mongolia or to send colonists there. This makes of additional value the already exceptionally interesting photographs reproduced here and on the opposite page. These were taken in unexplored Mongolia by Messrs. Douglas Carruthers, J. H. Miller, and M. P. Price, who have just returned from an important scientific exploration

journey there, which occupied them for twenty months, during which time they covered between four and five thousand miles between the railway systems of Siberia and India. With particular regard to our illustrations, the following notes should be made: During the first three months of their journey, the explorers wandered among the forests and along the water-ways of the Upper Yenesei, west of Lake Baikal, where amongst the hills and 1600 miles from its mouth are the sources of the Great Yenesei. They spent some time among a shy race of forest-dwellers, who live in the depths of the forest and practise crude nature-worship.—

(Continued opposite.)

"INDEPENDENT" IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE WHITE PIG: NOW "PROTECTED."

RUSSIA'S NEW SPHERE OF INFLUENCE: IN UNEXPLORED MONGOLIA.



1. HUNTING WITH A TRAINED EAGLE: A KASAK OF TURKISH STOCK WITH HIS HOODED BIRD PERCHED ON HIS WELL-GLOVED HAND.

2. USING THE LONG GUN-REST DESIGNED TO ENABLE THE HUNTER TO SHOOT OVER THE DENSE UNDER-GROWTH: AN URIANKHAIS SHOOTING.

3. IN THE CRADLE OF THE ANCIENT TURKISH RACE: OLD GRAVES OF AN ALMOST UNKNOWN PEOPLE VISITED BY THE EXPEDITION.

4. SIGNS OF AN ANCIENT CIVILISATION: MONOLITHS ON THE MONGOLIAN STEPPES.

5. A REMARKABLE FIND IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE: A DOMESTIC REINDEER.

6. HOLDING THE USUAL SNUFF-BOTTLE: A STONE IMAGE OF THE KIND COMMONLY FOUND IN NORTH MONGOLIA AND GENERALLY SET UPRIGHT AND WAIST-DEEP IN THE GROUND.

7. A NECESSARY ADJUNCT TO THE CORTEGE OF A CHINESE MANDARIN: "WHIPPING BOYS."

Continued.]
—They are neither Mongol nor Siberian, but probably descended from an ancient people driven into the mountains by incoming Mongol and Tartar tribes. They have great herds of reindeer. In a recent interview, Mr. Carruthers said: "A portion of our work lay in a region which is the cradle of the ancient Turkish race. . . In the region where the origin of its ancient inhabitants is lost in obscurity . . . immense burial mounds, surrounded by upright stones, reminding one of Stonehenge, dotted the Siberian side. These in a modified form were found all the way across North-West China wherever Mongol influence

had rested for a time. . . . Chinese influence along the frontier is very slight, yet we found the Siberians in constant fear of the Celestials and believers in the Yellow Peril. . . . On the north-easterly slopes of the Altai Mountains we came across Kasaks, the first people of Turkish stock." Mongolia has an area of 1,350,000 square miles: Outer Mongolia, one of about 1,000,000 square miles. In December, of 1911 the country's independence was announced in a proclamation dated "the first year of the White Pig, sixteenth of the winter month," and the Chinese authorities were required to withdraw from Outer Mongolia.



Photo. Russell, Southsea.
REAR-ADMIRAL DAVID BEATTY.
Appointed Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.

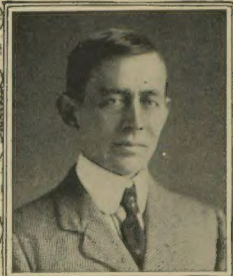


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
CAPTAIN GEORGE A. BALLARD, R.N.
Made Director of the Operations Division of the Admiralty War Staff



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
REAR-ADMIRAL ERNEST TROUBRIDGE.
Appointed Chief of the War Staff of the Admiralty.



Photo. Russell, Southsea.
CAPTAIN THOMAS JACKSON.
Appointed Director of the Intelligence Division of the War Staff of the Admiralty.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

WE give on this page portraits of those appointed to the five new posts at the Admiralty in connection with the important changes in organisation recently announced. The appointment of Sir Francis Hopwood as Additional Civil Lord is designed to relieve the Third Sea Lord of his duties as Controller of the Navy in the matter of contracts and supplies, leaving him free to attend to ship-construction and new inventions. Sir Francis is to be, in the First Lord's phrase, "the Admiralty buyer and business manager," having control of an annual expenditure of some twenty million pounds. Sir Francis spent many years at the Board of Trade, of which he became Permanent Secretary in 1901. In 1907 he was appointed Permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies. He attended King George (then Prince of Wales) to Quebec in 1908, and the Duke of Connaught on his South African tour. In 1910 he became Vice-Chairman of the Development Commission.

Rear-Admiral Troubridge, the new Chief of the War Staff of the Admiralty, joined the Navy in 1875 and attained his present rank last March. He commanded the flag-ship *Revenge* during the operations in Crete in 1897-8. He has since been Naval Attaché at Vienna, Madrid, and Tokyo, and was with the Japanese fleet in the war with Russia. In 1904 he accompanied King Edward to Kiel. Last year he became Private Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty.



Photo. Russell.
MR. W. LLEWELLYN WILLIAMS, M.P.
Appointed Recorder of Swansea.

Mr. W. Llewellyn Williams, who has just been appointed Recorder of Swansea, has since 1906 represented the Carmarthen District, as a Liberal, in the House of Commons. He was born in 1867 and was educated at Llandovery College and Brasenose College, Oxford. After some years of journalism in London, he was called to be Bar in 1897, and became prosecuting counsel to the Post Office on the South Wales and Chester Circuit.

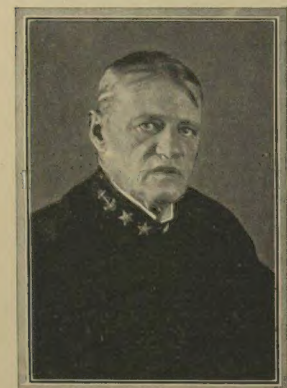


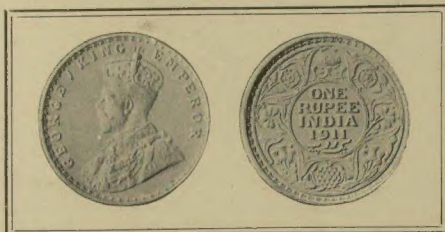
Photo. Underwood and Underwood.
THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL ROBLEY DUNGLISON EVANS.
The Famous American Naval Commander.

Rear-Admiral Robley Dunglison Evans, who



Photo. Russell.
THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS HOPWOOD.
Appointed Additional Civil Lord of the Admiralty, to act as "Buyer and Business Manager."

died recently, was immensely popular in the United States, where he was nick-named "Fighting Bob." He was a



TO REPLACE "THE NAKED HEAD" OF ITS PREDECESSOR, THE NEW INDIAN RUPEE—OBVERSE AND REVERSE—in ITS ACTUAL SIZE.

Southerner, of Virginia, but in the Civil War, being a student in the Naval Academy, he fought for the North, while his brother joined the Confederates. Admiral Evans was badly wounded in the attack on Fort Fisher, his first experience of war. In the Spanish-American War he commanded the battle-ship *Iowa* at Santiago. He was a friend of the Kaiser, to whom



Photo. Sport and General.
THE EARL OF LONSDALE.
Who, in a recent interview, emphasised the Kaiser's Kind-Heartedness and Pacific Intentions.

he is said to have suggested the development of the German Navy, and he commanded the battle-ship *New York* at the opening of the Kiel Canal in 1895.

Lord Lonsdale's warm-hearted appreciation of the German Emperor, whom he knows well, will do much to increase the latter's popularity in this country. The fact

that the interview with the Earl was not published with the Kaiser's authority makes no difference in that respect.

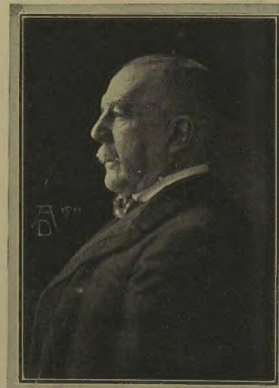
"Behind the military and determined nature of the Emperor," said Lord Lonsdale, "there is one of the kindest hearts that ever beat in any man. . . . Nobody who knows him more or less intimately could ever get over the fact that his one horror (until he is compelled in the interests of his own country) is the thought of a war. . . . His memories of England have always been most cherished, and there is no foundation of any sort or kind for the theory of a German attack on England. . . . There is no human being more devoted to England, Englishmen, English sports, and to the English in general."

Simultaneously with the Proclamation of the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar on Dec. 12, the Calcutta Mint issued the new rupee of India, bearing the head of King George V. The coin is a handsome and serviceable one, the portrait of the King being an excellent likeness, by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, who was specially commissioned for this work. His Majesty is represented wearing the crown and other royal emblems, a very important point when the reception which the previous rupee met with is considered. King Edward was, unfortunately, depicted in the classical manner, the head only being shown, with no crown or attribute added, much to the surprise of the majority of his Indian subjects. These, naturally, demanded some outward symbol of royalty; and the absence of this, together with other causes, led the rupee to be designated "the naked head." This has been successfully rectified in the present issue. The reverse of the coin was designed and modelled by Mr. Percy Brown, the Principal of the Government School of Art, Calcutta.

There was a dramatic scene in the Committee of the French Senate during the discussion of the Franco-German Agreement. The Premier, M. Caillaux, denied that negotiations with Germany had been conducted independently of the French Foreign Minister, M. de Selves. Thereupon M. Clemenceau, eventually eliciting from M. de Selves that he could not reply, because he stood between two duties—the duty of telling the whole truth, and the duty of maintaining the solidarity of the Ministry. "You may say this to anyone else, but not to me," retorted M. Clemenceau, "because you have told me the contrary." The Committee at once adjourned, and M. de Selves' resignation was announced the same evening. M. de Selves was for fifteen years Prefect of the Seine. Immediately after his appointment to the Foreign Office he was confronted with the difficult Agadir incident, which he handled with marked ability.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson Dickens, who died suddenly in New York a short time ago, was the fourth son of the novelist, and was born in Devonshire Terrace, Regent's Park, in 1845.

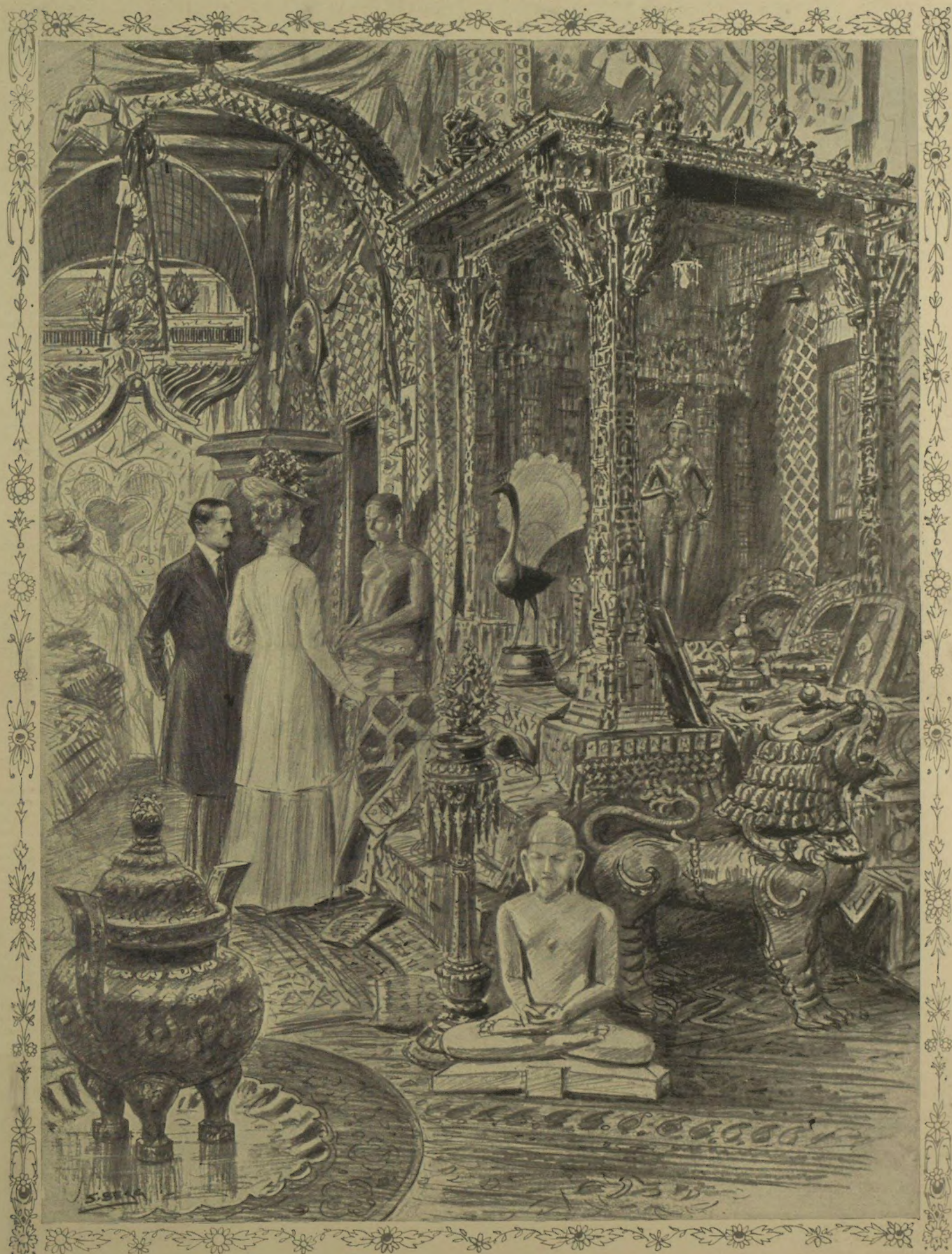
In early life he emigrated to Australia, where he was joined by his younger brother, Mr. Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, and they traded as stock and station agents. Mr. A.T. Dickens made his home at Melbourne. It was only last year that he became known in London, which he visited before starting on his American tour to lecture and give readings from his father's works.



Camera-Portrait by E. O. Hoffel.
THE LATE MR. ALFRED TENNYSON DICKENS.
A Son of Charles Dickens.

THE QUEEN AND LUCIFER-WORSHIPPERS: HER MAJESTY AND A TREASURE.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.



MUCH INTERESTED IN THE STEEL PEACOCK OF MESOPOTAMIAN LUCIFER-WORSHIPPERS: THE QUEEN-EMPRESS VISITING MR. SCHWAIGER'S COLLECTION AT THE KASHMIR GATE ON DURBAR DAY.

During the afternoon of Durbar day, the Queen-Emress, accompanied by Lady Shaftesbury and General Sir Stuart Beatson, paid a two-hours' visit to the collection of Mr. Schwaiger, at the Kashmir Gate. She was especially interested in the steel peacock which was the idol of the Yezidis of Mesopotamia. Five-and-twenty years ago the South Kensington

Museum offered its previous owner £2000 for it. Now Mr. Schwaiger has determined to present it to the British Museum in commemoration of the Durbar. The Yezidis, it may be mentioned, worship Lucifer, in the curious belief that the Devil has regained his place in heaven as the highest archangel of God.

SIGNIFICANT OF THE TIMES: BARRIERS TORN AWAY BY PURDA WOMEN.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE DELHI DURBAR.



FLOUTING A CONVENTION, YET OBSERVING IT: INDIAN LADIES WATCHING THE DURBAR THROUGH HOLES BROKEN BY THEMSELVES IN THE CARDBOARD LATTICE-WORK FRONTING THEIR BOXES.

Special enclosed boxes with well-screened windows were provided at the back of the amphitheatre at the Delhi Durbar for Indian *purda* ladies, some two hundred of whom were thus in a position to witness the ceremonies without being seen. The screens were nothing more substantial than thick cardboard, fashioned in imitation of fretted stone. This made it

easy for the more daring of the ladies who found their view obscured to a degree which did not enable them to satisfy their curiosity, to poke their fingers through the card and tear holes in it. By the time the ceremony had come to an end, the lattice-work was most dilapidated, a thing of shreds and patches; but those behind it were in most gratified mood.

TENT LIFE AT DELHI: LEAVING "HOME" FOR A CEREMONY.

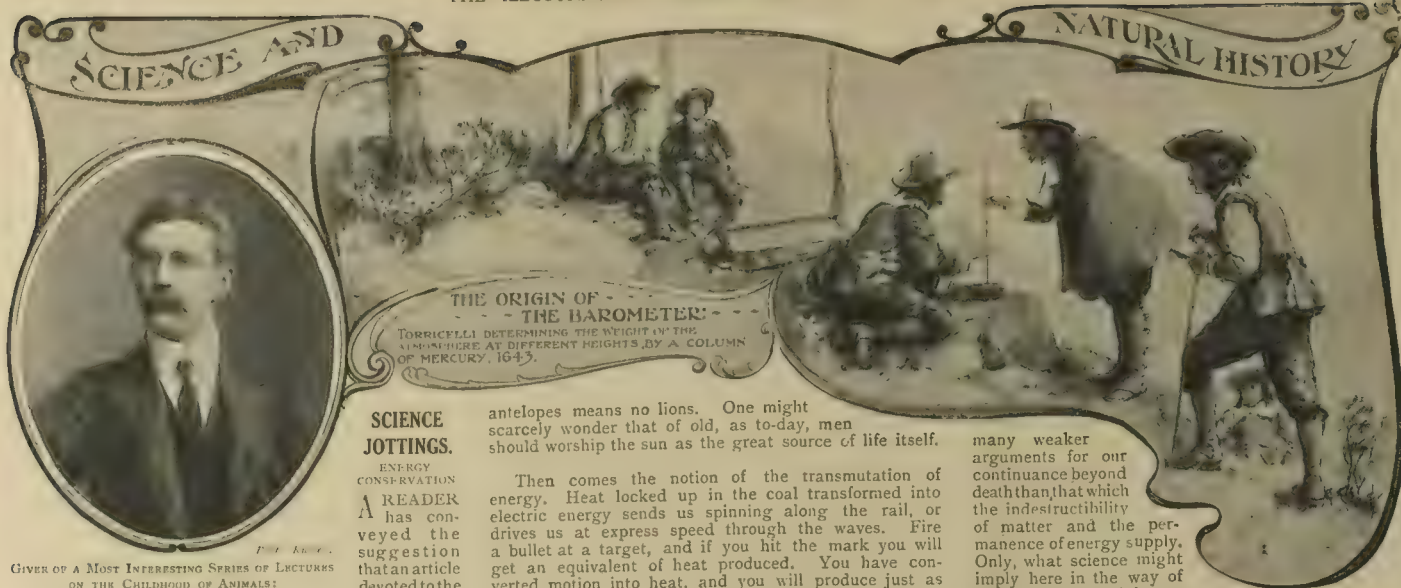
DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN INDIA FOR THE DURBAR.



WESTERN CONTRIBUTIONS TO EASTERN PAGEANTRY: DURBAR VISITORS STARTING FOR A ROYAL FUNCTION.

Despite the oft-repeated statement that this age is a very drab one sartorially so far as the West is concerned, there are various occasions on which Europe is able to show the Orient that it, too, can display itself in brilliant plumage. Such instances as the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary and that of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra jump to the mind at once; and to these memories of glittering kaleidoscopic state pageantry must now be

added those of the Great Durbar held so recently at Delhi. There Europeans vied with Asiatics with excellent effect. That life in the Durbar camp had other unusual features is so obvious that the fact scarcely calls for mention; but a drawing such as the one here given may, perhaps, force the point upon the less imaginative. It shows a high official and his lady issuing from their temporary canvas "home" fully attired to take part in some gorgeous ceremony.



GIVER OF A MOST INTERESTING SERIES OF LECTURES ON THE CHILDHOOD OF ANIMALS:
DR. P. CHALMERS MITCHELL, F.R.S.

Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, the popular Secretary of the Zoological Society of London, has been lecturing on the Childhood of Animals, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He has held his present position since 1903. During a distinguished career, he has been Lecturer on Biology at the Charing Cross and the London Hospitals, Examiner in Biology to the Royal College of Physicians, and Examiner in Zoology to the University of London.

To-day I will endeavour to accede to his request, for the reason that this principle, despite its tremendous importance in the world of science, as a rule is not grasped in its essential details by the popular mind. Besides, the

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

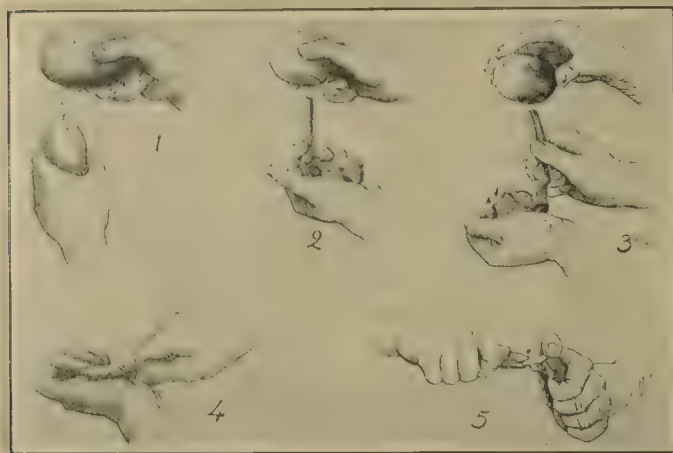
ENERGY CONSERVATION

A READER has conveyed the suggestion that an article devoted to the exposition of the great principle of the conservation of energy might prove interesting on this page.

antelopes means no lions. One might scarcely wonder that of old, as to-day, men should worship the sun as the great source of life itself.

Then comes the notion of the transmutation of energy. Heat locked up in the coal transformed into electric energy sends us spinning along the rail, or drives us at express speed through the waves. Fire a bullet at a target, and if you hit the mark you will get an equivalent of heat produced. You have converted motion into heat, and you will produce just as much heat as you had motion developed by the explosion of your powder. The electric eel or the electric skate can give you a shock that will numb your arm for hours. The electrical organs of the fishes are batteries, into which run fibres from the central nervous system. Here so much nerve-force—derived from the food, by the way—is transformed into another kind of energy—namely, electricity—when it is passed through a special organ. In the same way, in the firefly and in deep-sea fishes, so much nerve-force sent into a photogenic or light-producing organ causes the glow of life in wood and in ocean. Note that you get your equivalent, and no more. You do not expect much warmth in your hands if you rub them gently. Your big-gun fire, I believe, may develop light as well as heat if the impact on the target be of sufficient intensity. Thus, again, to get energy of any kind developed, you have to pay for it, and you will get just as much as you pay for, and no more.

many weaker arguments for our continuance beyond death than that which the indestructibility of matter and the permanence of energy supply. Only, what science might imply here in the way of other existence might not coincide with the common ideas. The nature of the unknown is "another story" altogether.—ANDREW WILSON.



1. SHAPING A STONE BY HAMMERING IT WITH ANOTHER STONE.
2. FASHIONING FINER WORK WITH THE AID OF A STONE "CHISEL" HAMMERED WITH A STONE.
3. MAKING AN IMPLEMENT WITH "CHISEL" AND "HAMMER," AND WITH THE AID OF AN ASSISTANT.
4 AND 5. FINISHING AN IMPLEMENT BY WRENCHING AWAY THE ROUGH EDGES WITH "PLIERS" OF HARD BONE—TWO VIEWS OF THE OPERATION.

THE WORK OF PRIMITIVE MEN: IMPLEMENTS OF THE STONE AGE OF NORTH AMERICA: HOW THEY WERE FASHIONED.

proper understanding of what the conservation of energy means and implies would save many from giving credit to the fallacious statements which every now and then are published regarding some supposed invention which professes to give us power without demanding payment for it. For, practically, the idea that if we want to develop energy of any kind—which is the power of doing work—we have to provide for and pay for it, lies at the root of the whole matter. This first point is worthy of being dwelt upon, for the perpetual-motion fanatics are never weary of asserting the possibility of getting something for nothing out of the cosmical market. If there is any law of nature more certainly founded than another, it is that which asserts that all forms of energy are the outcome of cosmical expenditure of some kind or another, and that one form of energy is transmutable into an equivalent of another form or kind.

Probably we are all agreed that the sun is the ultimate source of all the energy this world knows. Your electric light is produced by a dynamo-machine, set in motion by a steam-engine, whose source of power is represented in the coal with which its furnace is fed, which coal represents, as George Stephenson said, the light and heat of the sun reflected in plant-growth, and bottled up in the world's coal-scuttle for untold ages. There is no break in this chain, any more than there is a hiatus in the similar links which give us the sun as the real source of the energy exhibited when one rubs one's hands together on a cold day by way of warming them. I derive the motion from my muscular power, and that power is given to the muscle by the circulating blood; but the blood, in turn, represents the modified food I ate; and this food, traced to its ultimate source, brings us to plants, which derived their power of building up starchy and other products—or, in other words, obtained the energy of life—from the sun. Even your carnivorous lion is *de facto* a child of the sun. He feeds on antelopes, and other creatures of the wild; but no grass means no antelopes, and no

present you with just as much water, carbonic-acid gas, and ash as will account for what you began with as tallow or wax and wick.

Our philosophers are penetrating into the ultimate constitution of matter and telling us of atoms and molecules that are dancing everywhere and all day long, and for ever. This motion, no doubt, is a source of energy; but ultimately, whether it is atoms or stored-up energy in radium, we return to the sun as the real disposer of all our events and ways. Men crave for immortality and a life beyond when they shuffle off this mortal coil. There may be

Then we come to that part of the story which teaches us that energy, like the matter it invests, is indestructible. If I throw a stone into a pool, I might think the consequences of that simple act ended when the ever-widening circles in the water ceased their play. It is not so, for my stone in the water has set up reverberations and vibrations that, transmitted to the surroundings, go forth in unending sequence. The candle burnt away under a glass jar is destroyed only as a candle. Our friend the chemist will



GRAVES OF THE LATER STONE AGE: A NEOLITHIC BURIAL-PLACE ON LA MOTTE, JERSEY, SHOWING TWO OF THE KISTS. Our correspondent writes of the discoveries recently made on the small island known as La Motte, which is on the south coast of Jersey, and is divided from it by water only at high tide: "On the southern side of this island the land juts out into a little promontory; falls of clay revealed on the western and eastern sides of this promontory what appeared to be small and roughly constructed kists. The Société Jerseyaise undertook the work of excavation, and after digging down about seven feet, two sepulchral chambers were brought to light. Both the graves were covered by capstones laid across the supporting walls. The chambers are orientated east and west. One is shaped much like a modern grave. In the centre of the other was a smaller burial-place.

(Continued below.)



SHOWING A SKULL OF A FORM COMMON TO THE NEOLITHIC RACES, BUT RARE IN LATER ONES.

TWO OF THE KISTS DISCOVERED ON LA MOTTE.

[Continued] probably a child's. . . . Evidences of interment were obvious, but no bones could be determined by form, due to the decalcifying properties of our clay. The exploration was continued alongside these graves, and two more were brought to light. . . . in the portion remaining was found a skull in excellent condition. It was lying on its right side. It is of dolichocephalic type, a form common to the Neolithic races, but rare in the later ones. It is intended to continue the exploration."

LONDON'S PALL: THE SOOTFALL WHICH DARKENS THE GREAT CITY.

DRAWINGS BY W. B. ROBINSON; TWO MICRO-PHOTOGRAPHS BY A. E. SMITH.



SHOWN BY THE SOOT-GAUGE: "THE BLACK CARBONACEOUS DEPOSIT" ON THE METROPOLIS—ITS MAGNITUDE.

Once more the "Lancet" has sounded a note of alarm on a question of hygiene, namely, the sootfall of London. "The black carbonaceous deposit," we read, "means the emission of products injurious to health, corroding to building fabrics, and often enough opaque in the aggregate to the sun's radiations, so reducing day to the darkness of night." The experiments with the soot-gauge were initiated by Dr. H. A. Des Voeux and Dr. J. S. Owens. Three observation-stations were chosen in London—in Buckingham Gate, S.W., Horseferry Road, S.W., and Old Street, E.C., and one on the borders of the Metropolitan area, at Sutton, in Surrey. The results, which are here pictorially represented, demonstrate the enormous amount of more or less injurious chemical matter which annually descends on the devoted heads of

Londoners. On the basis of the sootfall in the City area the total yearly deposit over the 117 square miles of the Administrative County of London reaches the enormous figure of 76,050 tons, including over 6000 tons of ammonia, 8000 tons of sulphate, and 3000 tons of chlorine in chlorides, to say nothing of the carbon and tar. On the basis of the smaller sootfall in the South-West metropolitan area, the total annual deposit over the whole of London County would average 53,820 tons. The dweller in the suburbs enjoys comparative immunity from "this appalling downpour of chemical substances." Our illustration also includes an interesting micro-photographic comparison between the lung of a Londoner subject to breathing soot-laden air and that of a breather of the purer air of the country.

WAR IN TRIPOLI: TURKS UNDER AEROPLANE-DIRECTED GUN-FIRE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KORKKOR FROM A SKETCH MADE SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



THE TARGET LOCATED BY FLYING-MACHINE AND CAPTIVE BALLOON: A TURKISH POSITION BEING SHELLED
BY INVISIBLE ITALIAN BATTLE-SHIPS.

The battle-ships engaged in shelling the Turkish position directed their gun-fire in accordance with the instructions given by a captive balloon and an aeroplane, both of which are visible in the drawing, the latter rather to the left of the centre of the picture, the former near the right-hand side. In the foreground, on the left, is Colonel Nechat Bey, Commandant of the Tripolitan Division; while on the right is Major Tabir Bey. At the moment of writing,

despite various assertions to the contrary, it would seem that peace between the Turks and the Italians is still distant; but it is understood that the Powers are eagerly awaiting a pacific disposition on the part of the belligerents, in the hope that an opportunity for friendly mediation may show itself and bear fruit. Meantime, it appears certain that Italy will not agree to anything less than the ratification of her annexation of Tripoli.

THE NEW ARM'S FEARFUL STRENGTH: DEATH FROM THE AIR.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH SPECIALLY MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



"THE LIMIT OF MODERN POWER": A BOMB, DROPPED FROM AN ITALIAN AEROPLANE, BURSTING AMONG THE TURKS.

Mr. Seppings-Wright gives the following note on the sketch from which this drawing was made: "The Italians have been throwing bombs from aeroplanes. This new terror adds to the horrors of this war. What with his shells and machine-guns, the enemy have everything possible. The aeroplane is the limit of modern power. So far a few casualties have occurred. Strangely enough, these new engines fail to frighten us. The Arabs, with their sharp eyes, seem to dodge everything." As we have reminded our readers on other occasions, the new arm has proved its value in war-time once and for all, especially for scouting purposes: it

has, indeed, passed the experimental stage, to be ranked amongst the necessities. We may recall, too, an interesting statement given in our issue of November 11 last. This read: "The airman acting as bomb-dropper fills each bomb as he wants it while he is in flight, holding the case between his knees and the screw-cap between his teeth, and pouring the ingredients in as best he can. He does not start his flight with bombs loaded, lest, by mischance, he should fall to the ground, thus cause the bombs to explode, and so be hoist with his own petard. Each bomb is about the size of an orange, and is of steel."

ACCUSER OF ITALY: THE BRITISH OFFICER WITH THE TURKS.

DRAWN BY CYRIL CUNEO, R.O.I., FROM A SKETCH SPECIALLY MADE FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, THE ONLY WAR-ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FORCES IN TRIPOLI.



BEING REMOVED FROM SHELL-FIRE WHILE ILL: MR. HERBERT GERALD MONTAGU, STRAPPED TO A CAMEL
WHILE WITH THE TURKS IN TRIPOLI.

It will be remembered that considerable sensation was caused in the early stages of the Turco-Italian War by the publication of letters, sent home by a British officer serving with the Turks, which accused the Italians in Tripoli of atrocities. These came from Mr. Herbert Gerald Montagu, then a Second-Lieutenant on probation in the 5th (Special Reserve) Battalion Royal Fusiliers. Subsequently Mr. Montagu's appointment was cancelled by the War Office.

Mr. Montagu, who was very ill from dysentery while at the front, is now back in England, but it is asserted that he may return to Tripoli. He left Azizi on horseback on December 21 last, travelling across the Tunisian frontier. He broke down during his journey, and was ordered to rest for a fortnight, instead of doing which he remained only one day in bed. He left London to join the Turkish forces in Tripoli on October 2 of last year.

THE EIGHT AND THE MULTITUDE: SIAMESE CORONATION CEREMONIES.

AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. WHILE CONSECRATED WATER WAS BEING PRESENTED TO HIM BY BRAHMIN PRIESTS: THE KING OF SIAM, BARE-FOOTED AND IN SIMPLE ROBE, SEATED ON AN EIGHT-SIDED THRONE TO RECEIVE THE OFFERINGS OF THE EIGHT PROVINCES.

The elaborate coronation ceremonies of the King of Siam may be said to have begun with the offering of consecrated water by eight Brahmin priests representing the eight provinces. This preceded the actual coronation. The King went to it barefooted and clad in a simple robe of white embroidered with gold. When he had taken his place on one of the eight seats of a throne hung with gold curtains, and prayers had been spoken, the first priest

2. CLAD IN HIS ROBES AND CARRIED IN THE STATE PALANQUIN: THE KING OF SIAM MAKING HIS PROGRESS THROUGH THE CROWDED STREETS OF BANGKOK ON THE DAY AFTER HE HAD CROWNED HIMSELF.

approached him, knelt, bowed several times, held up his hands in prayer, and then offered the water. So each priest came in turn, the King changing his seat to one of the other eight before each presentation. Later, after further prayers, his Majesty retired to robe for his crowning. On the following day he made his State Progress through the streets with all pomp and circumstance and acclaimed by the multitude.

AN OXFORD MAN CROWNS HIMSELF KING OF SIAM.

AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE KING OF SIAM CROWNED HIMSELF: A STATE OFFICIAL, BEARING THE CROWN, KNEELING BEFORE HIS SOVEREIGN IN THE CORONATION HALL.

2. WEARING A PLUMED "CAVALIER" HAT: THE KING OF SIAM LANDING FROM HIS STATE BARGE AFTER HIS JOURNEY TO THE WAT CHANG.

3. EIGHT OFFERINGS FROM EIGHT PROVINCES: THE KING OF SIAM RECEIVING CONSECRATED WATER WHILE SEATED ON AN EIGHT-SIDED THRONE, ON THE MORNING OF HIS CORONATION.

The Coronation of the King of Siam, who was educated at Sandhurst and at Oxford, took place with Oriental pageantry on December 2 last, when his Majesty himself placed the crown upon his head. On the Sunday he made a State Progress through Bangkok, and on the same occasion he received an address from the European community. On the Monday his Majesty

was the central figure of a procession of gilded state barges on the river, his destination being Wat Chang, that most famous Siamese temple. The ceremony of the presentation of consecrated water to the King is fully detailed under other Illustrations. King Vajiravudh succeeded his father, the late King Chulalongkorn, on October 23, 1910.

WHEN THE CURTAINS WERE WITHDRAWN: VAJIRAVUDH CROWNED.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



AN IDOL-LIKE FIGURE ON A BALCONY: THE KING OF SIAM RECEIVING HOMAGE AFTER HE HAD CROWNED HIMSELF.

After consecrated water had been offered to him, the King retired to change into the ancient State robes. Then he returned to the Coronation Hall in procession, with the royal standard and the regalia about him, took his seat on the throne which stood on the historic Coronation Stone, and placed the crown upon his head. A little later he appeared upon the balcony to receive the homage of the officials. For a moment curtains hid him from the view; then these were withdrawn, and men fell down, praying before their ruler. For two minutes his Majesty was seen, sitting silently; next he spoke a word or two of acknowledgment; finally the

curtains were drawn again. King Vajiravudh, who is thirty, received a thorough Western education. The royal family of Siam formerly had as tutor Sir (then Mr.) Robert Morant. The present King studied in this country under Mr. Basil Thomson, and later went to Sandhurst and to Christ Church, Oxford. He was also for a time a cadet at Potsdam, and was attached to the Durham Light Infantry at Aldershot. He is a good linguist, and well read in English, French, and German, as well as Siamese literature. He has won distinction as playwright and as actor, and has written a volume in French on Siamese folklore.

"MEINE HERREN!" THE JINGO ELECTION IN GERMANY: THE LIGHTER SIDE OF THE CONTEST, AS SEEN BY A GERMAN.

DRAWINGS BY FERTZ KOCH-GOTHA.



1. THE KEENNESS OF THE CABBY: A DRIVER OF STRONG POLITICAL CONVICTIONS OFFERS THE FREE USE OF HIS CAB TO THE CANDIDATE HE FAVOURS.

2. A VAIN ATTEMPT TO EGG OFF A CANDIDATE: A STUDY OF A SPEAKER NO OPPOSITION CAN MOVE.

3. THE POLITICIAN AND THE VOTER, BEFORE THE ELECTION—"GOOD DAY, MY FRIEND, HOW ARE YOU? AND HOW IS YOUR CHARMING WIFE?"; AND AFTER—"MORNIN'."

4. THE TACT OF THE CANDIDATE: THE VOTE-SEEKER IS PROFOUNDLY INTERESTED IN THE REARING OF SUCKING PIGS.

5. DER LIBERALE: "FOR OVER A CENTURY YOU CITIZENS HAVE BORNE THE YOKER OF SERVITUDE" (A VOICE: "THAT'S THE MAN FOR US").

6. ON THE EVE OF THE ELECTION: A CANDIDATE GIVES HIS ASSURANCE THAT HE WILL INSIST UPON THE IMPERIAL CHANCELLOR SUPPORTING A BILL AFFECTING HIS CONSTITUENCY.

7. DER NATIONALLIBERALE: "EACH QUESTION HAS TWO SIDES, BEFORE WE DECIDE, WE MUST TRY, TRY, TRY AGAIN!" (A VOICE: "UNTIL THE ELECTION IS OVER!")

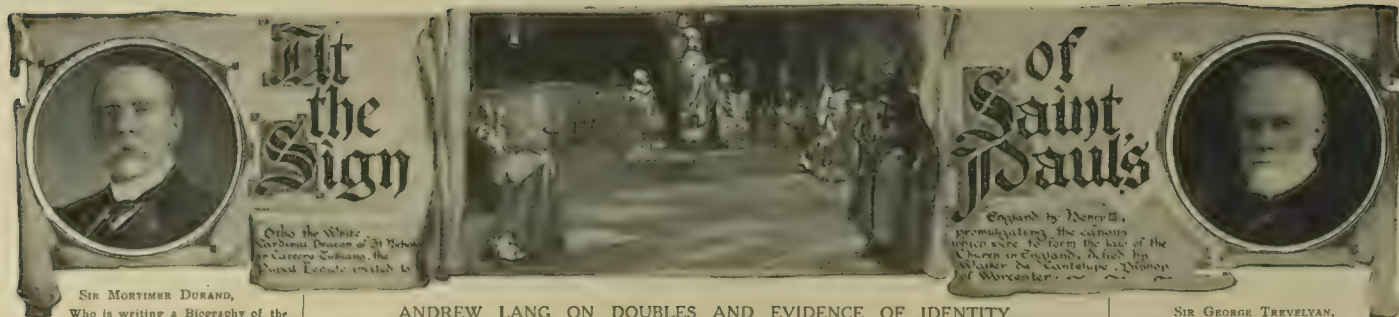
8. DISCUSSION IN FULL SWING: "VOTE THEN, I SAY, FOR HERR OBERAMT-MANN KRAUSE—AND PROSIT, GENTLEMEN!"

9. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT AT HIS WORK: "ALL WHICH IS ON THE RIGHT MUST BE CONDEMNED."

10. FROM THE CENTRE: AND A CONSERVATIVE—THE FIRST: "IF YOU PEASANTS DON'T KNOW FOR WHOM TO VOTE, ASK ME"; THE SECOND—"THE ONLY THING WHICH WILL SAVE US IS A RETURN TO THE OLD PRUSSIAN SIMPLICITY."

11. THE SHORT-SIGHTED SPEAKER AND THE BORED AUDIENCE: "I IM-PLORE YOU TO CONTROL THE PASSION I SEE IN YOUR FACES."

We do not feel out of order in dubbing the German election which has just begun the Jingo election, for certain politicians are endeavouring to make much capital out of wars and rumours of wars, and are seeking the bubble reputation, as it were, at the cannon's mouth. To put it plainly, the fiction that England was menacing the security of the German Navy last year is being "worked" for all it is worth. That is the more important, the more serious side of the campaign. Its comic phases are here illustrated by a German artist.



SIR MORTIMER DURAND,
Who is writing a Biography of the
late Sir Alfred Lyall—poet, critic, and
Indian administrator—which will be
Published by Messrs. Blackwood.

ANDREW LANG ON DOUBLES AND EVIDENCE OF IDENTITY.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN,
Whose new Book, "George the Third
and Charles Fox: the concluding Part of
the American Revolution," is announced
by Messrs. Longmans.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

MY friend the regretted Mr. James Payn, the novelist, had a *doppel-gänger*, or "co-walker," as the author of "The Secret Commonwealth of Elves, Fauns, and Fairies" puts it. In fact, he had a double, whom he described in a very amusing essay, "Blobs of Wadham." Blobs was his double, but he never met Blobs.

People constantly hailed Mr. Payn as Blobs. When they did not go so far as that, and had been introduced to Mr. Payn by his name, they used presently to ask, "Do you know Blobs of Wadham?" (Mr. Payn being a citizen of no mean city—Trinity, Cambridge). He came to know what they were about to say, and used to anticipate them before they could open their lips, replying to the unasked question, "No, I do not know Blobs of Wadham," which froze

pursuing my historical researches. But this was only the beginning of "Old Double," who is not "dead."

To-day, about 3.35 p.m., I myself saw him standing outside the University Library of St. Andrews, sketching a coat-of-arms on the wall. I felt inclined to speak to him, but was too shy. I presently mentioned the fact to three friends, who can corroborate. One of them is an F.R.S. Later, I went home and met the kinsman who saw me yesterday, in the street, while I was in my house. He said, "Well, what was old Huz talking about on the

Now, that was exactly, or within seven minutes at most, the time when I saw my double "standing at some considerable distance" sketching a coat-of-arms on the Library wall! To all this I and the other percipients can safely "swear and save their oaths."

What is the value, then, of evidence to identity? I might have committed two murders, and had two "halibis, Samivel." On no better evidence there is at least one man doing penal servitude for murder. A Colonial writer has stated, in print, that I was twice pointed out to him on the links, as an object of interest, when I was not even in the kingdom of Fife at the time. I must, sooner or later, like John Nicholson in "R. L. S.'s" story, be the victim of a judicial error.



"THE EARTH SHALL BE A DESERT—HEROES,
SLAVES!" THE THREATENED CURSE OF VENUS
IF TANNHÄUSER DOES NOT RETURN TO HER.

"TANNHÄUSER."

A DRAMATIC POEM BY RICHARD WAGNER.
Freely Translated in Poetic Narrative Form by T. W. Rolleston.
PRESENTED BY WILLY POGÁNY.

The Illustrations by M. Pogány comprise sixteen plates in colour, title-page and end-papers in colour, and a large number of black-and-white drawings and decorative designs. The Reproductions on this page are made by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. G. G. Harrap and Co.

KEY WORDS: AN IDEAL POEM

"TO THEE, TO THEE, MY STEPS
I BEND, O JESUS CHRIST, THOU
PIGION'S FRIEND!" THE
RESPONDENT KNIGHT EX-
CAPPED FROM THE TOWER OF VENUS IN THE
ENCHANTED FOREST OF THE HÖRNERBERG.

them with surprise and horror. Now, I am myself capable of making mistakes in identity. Once, long ago, at a large party, I mistook a lady of the first quality, thrice, for three other ladies, and addressed her appropriately on each occasion, to her unconcealed surprise. She had thus, for me, three doubles, one of them a highly distinguished novelist. But she herself was capable of error. Once when I was her guest in the country, she asked me to go into dinner with a Lady Semolina de Goncourt (I alter the name, of course), and during dinner, I said to this matron: "I met you in Mr. Bain's shop last week, and I took you for Mrs. William Merecourt." "So I am," she replied. Thus there is a good deal of vagueness in my recognitions; and my hostess cannot be said to have been wholly exempt from absence of mind.

But I have myself many doubles. Yesterday, a lady who ought by this time to be familiar with my aspect, and also a very near kinsman of mine, both endowed with excellent eyesight, saw me walking past my own hired house, in heavy rain, smoking a cigarette. A quarter of an hour later, one of these percipients came into my study and asked me why I had been walking about in the rain. Now I had been in my room and nowhere else,

SPIRITED BY "THE NORTHLAND GODDESS OF THE EARTH,
WHO . . . STIRS IN PASSIONATE YOUTH THE HEROIC HEART
TO DEEDS OF HIGH ADVENTURE": A KNIGHT OF HOLDA.

"DEAD ARE THE GODS OF GREECE THIS MANY A DAY":
THE ROUT OF PAGAN DEITIES FLEE FROM THEIR RUINED
TEMPLES AT THE ADVENT OF CHRIST.

Illustrations Reproduced from "Tannhäuser" by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Harrap and Co.

links this afternoon?" ("Huz" is the sobriquet of a common friend.) "How should I know?" I asked, "I was not on the links." "Why, I saw you with Huz on the third green; you were watching him putting." "At what o'clock?" I asked. "Between half-past three and a quarter to four."

He has been at it for at least twenty years; I have met him writing hymns, which are not "in my chords" (*dans mes cordes*), and things about Prince Charlie, which are "in my chords." If he is now in America, his appearances in St. Andrews become more unaccountable than ever. But, in verse or prose, I hope we are not so very like each other.

"THO' THESE DIM WOODS, BEHOLD!
A GLIMMERING LIGHT FROM GILDED
ARMOUR GLASS, A KNIGHT
THAT BEARS A HORN IN
STEAD OF SHIELD, RIDES SLOWLY BY—TANN-
HÄUSER, KING OF SONG THIS MANY A YEAR."

But this is not the end of it. The double writes very bad rhymes, and signs them with my name. To-day I received a letter from a total stranger in New York. He enclosed the following lines, which he thought "very tender and true," and which he had recently "cut out of a paper," and sent to me "as a Christmas greeting."

Here is part of the poem—

LITTLE THINGS.

A good-bye kiss is a little thing,
With your hand on the door to go;
But it takes a venom out of the sting
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.
We starve each other for Love's
caress;
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the Love grudgingly,
less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

ANDREW LANG.

It is devilish "bitter and hard to live," no doubt; but in verse and prose I endeavour to keep that circumstance dark. I did not write "Little Things," or a lot of other things that this double does write. He has been at it for at least twenty years; I have met him writing hymns, which are not "in my chords" (*dans mes cordes*), and things about Prince Charlie, which are "in my chords." If he is now in America, his appearances in St. Andrews become more unaccountable than ever. But, in verse or prose, I hope we are not so very like each other.

HAVILAND'S SERIES OF THEATRICAL PORTRAITS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK HAVILAND.



NO. XLIV.—"BELLA DONNA": MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS MRS. CHEPSTOW IN THE PLAY FOUNDED ON MR. ROBERT HICHENS'S NOVEL, AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has returned to the St. James's Theatre to play Bella Donna, the beautiful woman without mercy who seeks to poison her husband with sugar of lead; and is making a very great success in the part. In the theatre's booklet about the production it is written: "To me 'Bella Donna' is the study of a certain phase of a woman's life, and it is so

regarded by Mr. Hichens himself. People have found fault with him for her utter inhumanity, and argued therefrom the impossibility of her likeness to real life. No actual woman could possibly behave like that, they say, and Mr. Hichens agrees with them absolutely, in so far as he himself says no woman could live her whole life as he had depicted Bella Donna living here."

AN UNKNOWN MASTERPIECE BY PEREDA

By P. G. L.

IT is strange how often, in this age of highly specialised expertising, objects of art and pictures of great

value escape the notice of professional buyers at public auction, or, if noticed, are looked at with suspicion. Thus at Christie's, in the middle of last December, a *gros-bleu* Sevres garniture was sold for 3200 guineas, although this self-same garniture, only three months earlier, failed to elicit a bid of more than 70 guineas at the well-attended sale of the late Louisa Lady Ashburton's household effects at Melchet Court, near Romsey. In the strangely mixed collection of pictures, objects of art, and decorative furniture with which Lady Ashburton had filled the vast apartments of Melchet Court, this Sevres garniture was not by any means the only *trouvaille* made by a fortunate purchaser. Among the pictures were many rather problematic works which were looked at askance by dealers, and which were allowed to go at prices far below their value, several of the supposed ugly ducklings having subsequently turned out to be swans. But none of them is of greater historical importance than a large Spanish painting that decorated the wall of the monumental staircase, and was catalogued as "The Surrender of Antwerp to the Duke of Alva, with numerous other figures, buildings and river view with war-vessels, gallery work, by Antonio Pereda."

It was a striking picture of huge dimensions, unequal in merit, but containing passages that can only be described as masterly; but nothing was known of its history, and little of the life and art of its author, whose full name is inscribed in capital letters in a corner of the canvas. These facts and the unwieldy size of the picture may account for the very low price which it realised at the sale.

Comparisons of a photograph of this supposed "Surrender of Antwerp to the Duke of Alva," with certain other pictures of similar character at the Prado, and the statements made by early Spanish art historians about Pereda and José Leonardo, the author of "The Surrender of Breda" and "The Taking of Acqui," at the Prado, in Madrid, would make it appear fairly certain that the Pereda picture from Melchet Court belongs to a series of historical paintings executed for the Buen Retiro Palace near Madrid—pictures all of a type of which Velasquez's world-famed "Las Lanzas" is the supreme consummation.

Thus it is on record that the two interesting large "histories" by José Leonardo in the Prado, the two most

the keys of the fortress of Breda, an event which occurred in 1626 and was of the utmost importance to the until then unsuccessful Spanish arms. The other picture commemorates one of the chief events of the Thirty Years' War, the Taking of Acqui by the Duke of Feria, which saved Genoa from falling to the Duke of Savoy with his French host. A document in the *Archivo General de Indias* states that in 1636 the Count of Castrillo had the sum of 22,400 mrs. paid out to Leonardo for two "Landscapes" painted for the Buen Retiro Palace. It is just possible that this vague description may refer to the two above-mentioned battle-pieces, since panoramic landscape views appear in both of them.

A glance at the picture from Melchet Court will show how closely it is allied to the two Leonardo pictures from Buen Retiro. But this is not all. Palomino states

of considerable size and historical importance did leave the Buen Retiro Palace for some unknown destination. But it is equally obvious that there is a discrepancy in the description of the Melchet Court picture in the sale catalogue, since the event referred to never took place. Antwerp never surrendered to the Duke of Alva. The city had been fortified for Spain by the Savoyard Pacciotto in 1542, but was evacuated by the Spanish Army in 1576. In the street-fighting that followed the retreat of the Spaniards to the citadel,

10,000 people are said to have perished. In the following year the citadel was handed over to the burghers, who destroyed some of the forts that threatened the town, and pulled down the Duke of Alva's statue. In 1583 Antwerp was vainly besieged again by the Duke of Anjou; but the city capitulated on Aug. 17, 1585, after thirteen months' siege, to Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, Spanish Governor of the Netherlands, and it is undoubtedly this event which is commemorated in Pereda's picture, since the town depicted in the background shows the architectural landmarks of Antwerp.

The capitulation, which included a full amnesty, was concluded between the Prince of Parma and Philip Marix of St. Aldgonde. And these, it is only reasonable to suppose, are the two chief personages in the picture—the man in sumptuous damascened armour, with the commander's bâton in his left hand, and the venerable burgher in his flowing brocaded robe.

There is much in Pereda's picture that is merely showy and theatrical, like the two swaggering halberdiers on the extreme left. Very marked is also a fault which is frequently to be found in the figure-work of the minor masters of the school of Madrid, and from which even Mazo was not quite exempt, and that is the curious thrusting forward of both legs at an angle which, unaccompanied as it is by the necessary corresponding forward inclination of the shoulders, throws the plumb-line from the centre of gravity behind the heels, and thus makes it impossible for the figures to keep their balance without support.

But, apart from these faults, the picture has a fine sense of style and decorative use of colour, and contains superb passages of character-painting, such as the heads of the four captains behind the Duke of Parma. Very remarkable, too, is the brilliant management of the different textures—steel and silk, feathers and lace,



Photo. Lacoste, Madrid.

BY VELASQUEZ: "THE SURRENDER OF BRED," OR "LAS LANZAS."

distinctly that Antonio Pereda, whilst still a young man, worked at the decoration and ornamentation of the Buen Retiro Palace; and a picture of his, the "Relief of Genoa by the Marquis of Santa Cruz," was hung in the Sala de las Comedias. Beruete, in his book on the School of Madrid, repeats this statement, with the comment that the picture has now been lost sight of. Palomino gave it high praise—"the whole very well designed and excellently coloured both in the drapery and the heads. By this picture he gave no less



Photo. Lacoste, Madrid.

BY JOSÉ LEONARDO: "THE SURRENDER OF BRED,"



Photo. Lacoste, Madrid.

BY JOSÉ LEONARDO: "THE TAKING OF ACQUI."

important works known from his brush, were painted by order of Philip IV. for the Sala de los Reyes in the Buen Retiro Palace. One of these represents the Marquis Ambrosia Spinola, accompanied by the Marquis Leganés (on horseback on the extreme left), receiving

pleasing than evident demonstration of his ingenuity and fine vein."

That the Melchet Court Pereda belongs to this series is pretty obvious, especially as the mysterious disappearance of "The Relief of Genoa" proves that pictures

and so forth. The picture is, moreover, in a surprisingly fine state of preservation, and it is to be deeply regretted that no effort was made to retain it in this country. It left for France a few days after the Melchet Court sale.

CATALOGUED AS REPRESENTING AN EVENT WHICH NEVER TOOK PLACE: A MYSTERIOUS PICTURE BY PEREDA.

PHOTOGRAPH REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF MESSRS. VICARS.



PROBABLY PAINTED, LIKE THE PICTURES OPPOSITE, FOR THE BUEN RETIRO PALACE, NEAR MADRID: THE SURRENDER OF ANTWERP TO THE PRINCE OF PARMA.

RECENTLY SOLD AT MELCHET COURT AS "THE SURRENDER OF ANTWERP TO THE DUKE OF ALVA."

"At the well-attended sale of the late Louisa Lady Ashburton's household effects at Melchet Court, near Romsey . . . a large Spanish painting was catalogued as 'The Surrender of Antwerp to the Duke of Alva' . . . by Antonio Pereda. . . Comparisons . . . make it appear fairly certain that the Pereda picture from Melchet Court belongs to a series of historical paintings executed for the Buen Retiro Palace near Madrid pictures all of a type of which Velasquez's world-famed 'Las Lanzas' is the supreme consummation. . . The two

interesting large 'histories' by José Leonardo in the Prado [also reproduced opposite] . . . were painted by order of Philip IV. . . A glance at the picture from Melchet Court will show how closely it is allied to the two Leonardo pictures. . . Antwerp never surrendered to the Duke of Alva . . . the city capitulated on August 17, 1585, after thirteen months' siege, to Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, Spanish Governor of the Netherlands, and it is undoubtedly this event which is commemorated in Pereda's picture." (See Article on the opposite page.)

A MONUMENT'S SEX REVEALED: THE GREAT SPHINX, A MAN.



MYCERINUS & HIS QUEEN: THE UPPER PART OF THE SLATE GROUP—HIDDEN IN THE 13TH CENTURY A.D.



BUILDER OF THE THIRD PYRAMID AT GIZEH.
MYCERINUS—THE ALABASTER HEAD.



IN PROCESS OF EXCAVATION: THE VALLEY TEMPLE OF MYCERINUS, WITH THE PYRAMID OF KHUFU (CHEOPS) BEYOND.



FINISHER OF HIS FATHER'S TOMB: SHEPSESKAF, SON OF MYCERINUS—THE ALABASTER HEAD.



AS FIRST UNCOVERED IN THE THIEVES' HOLES: THE FIRST SIGHT OF THE SLATE GROUP OF MYCERINUS & HIS QUEEN



AS FIRST SEEN BY THE EXCAVATORS: THE HEAD OF THE ALABASTER STATUE OF MYCERINUS.

THE DISCOVERY THAT THE HEAD OF THE GREAT SPHINX IS A PORTRAIT OF CHEPHREN, THE KING WHO BUILT THE SECOND PYRAMID AT GIZEH: FINDS MADE BY AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGISTS.

Writing in the "Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin," of Boston, Professor G. A. Reisner, of Harvard University, makes the following assertion: "The Sphinx in Egypt is nothing but the body of a lion with the head of the reigning king. In this guise the king is represented as a guardian trampling his enemies and warding them off his territory. The motive occurs often. The Great Sphinx is the guardian of the sacred precincts of the Second Pyramid placed beside the causeway leading to the Pyramid. The body is the body of a lion. The head is a portrait of Chephren, the king who built the second Pyramid, and carved the guardian Sphinx out of a knob of natural rock." The discoveries which led to this belief cannot be described in detail

in the limited space at our disposal, but it should be said that they revealed the fact that the granite or Sphinx temple was the valley temple of the second Pyramid, the tomb of Chephren, and made it certain that the great diorite statue of Chephren and that of the Sphinx itself are of the same date. This latter detail was determined by the fact that those characteristics of the Chephren statue and of the Sphinx which were supposed to be of later date were found in statues unearthed. Each Pyramid consists of two parts, the grave proper and, on the side nearest the valley, a chapel for offerings and rites; while each, for some reason, had a second chapel built below on the edge of the valley and connected with the upper temple by a causeway.

FIRST AID AND
 HOW TO USE
 ELLIMAN'S
 E.F.A. &
 R.E.P. BOOKLETS
 WHICH ARE ENCLOSED

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Literature

Illuminator

In Northern Mists.

two handsome volumes entitled "In Northern Mists" (Heinemann) Dr. Nansen, the famous traveller and explorer, tells us that he undertook the work of investigating the story of early Northern exploration at the request of Dr. Scott Keltie, and that he had not travelled very far along the road of investigation before discovering that he had undertaken an enormous task, and one that required the collaboration of many competent scholars to assist him in dealing with the Greek, Latin, and Arabic authorities. He speaks with appreciation of the mighty labour in vanished times that has gone to make up our knowledge of the

North, and it is clear that the task of sifting truth from falsehood and authentic history from legend has been a grateful one enough. Fame, knowledge, and gain are set down by Nansen as the three motive forces that make Arctic explorers of men; but it is fair to say that he does not overlook a force that is often greater than these—the lure and the glamour of the unknown. His investigations, which are carried down to the sixteenth century, and reveal the sober judgment that is born of long experience,



THE AUTHOR OF "THE LAND OF UZ" IN ARABIAN DRESS: MR. G. WYMAN BURY AS ABDULLAH MANSUR.

"You may not be able to live up (or down) to native dress, which requires some years' practice and a lot of tact to wear with even a passable attempt at decency. . . . I suppose you will have to carry handkerchiefs. Avoid white, and do not blow your nose in public, it startles folk. Above all avoid the 'topi' of civilisation—goggles or a sun-umbrella. You will never be able to live them down."

From "The Land of Uz," by Abdullah Mansur—by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.

have some curious results. He satisfies himself that it was the Norsemen who inspired the sailors of England and Portugal. He traces the discovery of the Faroes and Iceland to Celts and Irish monks, and claims that Greenlanders and Icelanders, unknown to fame and history alike, must have discovered the North American continent five hundred years at least before Cabot and Columbus. Dr. Nansen's book brings out nothing more clearly than the burden of obligation under which the world has been laid by men who have not even left their names behind them. The author has a splendid vision of those whose love of adventure has called them to their death in the unimaginable silence of the North, and in his hands the whole story of early travel assumes a certain connected appearance, in spite of the inevitable lacuna in the records and the ill-defined boundary between the real and the imaginary. Very delightful are the myths relating to Vineland and the Fortunate Islands—these last the subject of one of the Horatian Epodes and the foundation of so much romance that has power to please even to this day. Dr. Nansen's book, which is a very serious and praiseworthy performance, has been translated into English by Mr. Arthur G. Chater, and will have great value as a work of reference, though some, at least, of the author's more daring conclusions will not pass unchallenged.

CAPTAIN F. W. VON HERBERT.
Captain Frederick William von Herbert ("W. V. Herbert"), has issued a popular reprint of his book, "The Defence of Plevna, 1877. Written by One who Took Part in It," with an Introduction by Sir John French. Captain von Herbert is a resident of Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

MR. G. WYMAN BURY
(ABDULLAH MANSUR).
Mr. Bury's book, "The Land of Uz," which has recently been published by Messrs. Macmillan, deals with Southern Arabia, a region still little known to Europeans. Mr. Bury writes under the pseudonym of "Abdullah Mansur."

"The Land of Uz." In his introduction to "The Land of Uz" (Macmillan) Mr. G. Wyman Bury (Abdullah Mansur) opens with a conventional and unnecessary apology for adding to the burden of travel-books. There need be no hesitation in affirming that this study of life, and record of ten years' experience in Southern Arabia, with its collection of excellent photographs and capital map, takes high rank among works of the kind, not only because it deals to a large extent with exploration in districts unknown to Europeans before "Abdullah Mansur" ventured there, but because the author has a fluent pen, an abundant sense of humour, and the indifference to danger and physical discomfort that marks the born explorer. "The Land of Uz" is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the tribes in the Aden "Protectorate," a set of picturesque scoundrels enough: there is ample interest here to justify the book. But the second part is far more remarkable, for it shows our author living on even terms with the tribes of districts lying outside the Protectorate, and regarded by all, save a few of them who knew him for an Intelligence Officer, as a down-country chief. He has travelled across the plain and over the mountains of the Kaur, the main mountain system of Southern Arabia. He has approached the great red-sand desert, Ruba al Khali or Empty Quarter, where the ruins of temples erected to Baal and Ashtaroth may still be seen. He has been led to conclude, as does General Maitland, sometime resident at Aden, who contributes an interesting preface to the volume, that South West Arabia, with the desert lying beyond, has lost much of its pristine fertility from natural causes, chiefly a diminished rainfall, to say nothing of the traditional sand-storm that is said to have overwhelmed

and for the most part the inhabitants, on intimate terms with death, are pleased to find an excuse for fighting. No library of modern travel will be complete without "The Land of Uz," nor will the library hold many volumes of equal interest.

"The Defence of Plevna."

That reality may sometimes be far more thrilling than romance is proved by "The Defence of Plevna," as written by one who took part in it, and now reissued (by Smith, Elder) in condensed, up-to-date, and popular shilling form, with a most laudatory introduction by General Sir John French. During the last stages of the Boer War, Sir John explains, his attention was once strongly attracted by the scientific excellence of a fortification commanding the railway bridge over the Orange River at Bethulie. "Whilst I was in the fort the officer in charge arrived and reported himself. Expressing my strong approval of all I had seen, I remarked that it brought back to my mind a book I had read and re-read—and, indeed, studied with great care and assiduity—a book called 'The Defence of Plevna,' by a certain



WAS CANADA'S NATIONAL GAME BROUGHT TO NORTH AMERICA BY THE NORSEMEN? LACROSSE AMONG THE MENOMINI INDIANS.

"The Canadian Indians' game of Lacrosse, which has become the national game of Canada, completely resembles in all essentials this peculiar Norse ball-game [knattleikr] from Iceland. The game [is found] . . . among the Menomini Indians in Wisconsin, the Ojibwa tribe in Northern Minnesota, the Dakota Indians on the Upper Missouri, and among the Chactas, Chickasaws and kindred tribes further south. . . . The Indians may have got this game from the Norsemen." On the left of the drawing is a "crosse," about a yard long.

From Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's "In Northern Mists: Arctic Exploration in Early Times"—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

Lieutenant von Herbert, whom, to my regret, I had never met. 'I am von Herbert,' returned the officer, 'and I wrote the book you speak of.' The "von" in his name is rather suggestive of German origin, but the Captain (as he is now) is quite apologetic on this point. "Though brought up in Germany," he explains, "I am, on my father's side, of British descent. My grandfather fought at Waterloo. My mother was a French-born Huguenot. Thus only one of my four grandparents was German." Sir John French justly calls this a "thrilling" record of the realities of war. "The book," he says, "is well calculated to present to an imaginative mind a vivid and realistic picture of war. As a romance it is in the highest degree enticing, and as a history it is interesting and accurate." In fact, if our Anglo-Franco-German Briton had not run away from home to fight for the Paynim Infidels, and help them in their quite heroic defence of Plevna under the leonine Osman Pasha "the Victorious," we should probably never have had a detailed account of what the Tsar himself described to his captive as "un des plus beaux faits de l'histoire militaire." The Turks themselves are not much given to authorship, but in Plevna—though as yet all-unconscious of the fact—they had their *vates sacer* in the person of Lieutenant von Herbert. What a god-send he would have been to any newspaper if he could only have found time to do his writing in addition to his fighting! But, on the other hand, how was he to have got his "copy" out of Plevna after it had been finally girdled by Todleben, of Sebastopol fame, as if with unbreakable bars of steel? The heroic defence lasted 143 days, and resulted in a total loss of about 100,000 human beings; yet it had the redeeming feature—which our millennial-minded pacifists and war-abolitionists would do well to ponder—that "it showed the sublime grandeur to which men can rise who fight (or imagine they fight) for a righteous cause."



LIKE A RUN IN RUGBY FOOTBALL: ESKIMO PLAYING BALL WITH A STUFFED SEAL.

A Woodcut from Greenland illustrating a Fairy-Tale, Drawn and Engraved by a Native.

"The Eskimo game was very like the Icelanders' 'knattleikr,' and the Indians' 'lacrosse'; but with the difference that . . . the Eskimo did not use any club or crosse. . . . The most probable explanation may be that the Eskimo as well as the Indians got this ball-game from the Norsemen."

From Dr. Fridtjof Nansen's "In Northern Mists: Arctic Exploration in Early Times"—by Courtesy of the Publisher, Mr. William Heinemann.

the country of King Shedad. If we turn to consider Southern Arabia beyond the conjectural boundaries of Uz, we find that it is made up of infinite tribes whose rulers will not readily pay tribute to Western civilisation. The country lends itself to defiance of authority,



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—Sir EDWARD ELGAR.

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LADIES' PAGE.

THE death of the Dowager Lady Macclesfield removes one of the last of the Victorian great ladies from the scene. She was in her ninety-first year—the mother of fifteen children, nearly all of whom survive her. It brings more vividly before one's mind how long that life was to recall that when the girl-Princess Alexandra of Denmark came to England to wed the heir to our throne, in 1862, Lady Macclesfield was specially asked to accept the post of H.R.H.'s Lady-in-Waiting because it was desired that an experienced matron, such as she even then was, who could, so to speak, "mother" the young Princess, should be in that position. And it came about, indeed, that when the late Duke of Clarence was born, unexpectedly early, only Lady Macclesfield and the Windsor doctor were in attendance. Queen Alexandra has always shown the sweetest affection and gratitude to the venerable Lady Macclesfield for her devoted services in those days that seem so far away; but when they were rendered, the recently deceased Countess was already over forty years of age.

Lord Rosebery complains that the Scots are leaving off eating oatmeal and studying, and substituting drinking tea and watching games. He doubts if tea and seeing football will produce men as good as eating oats and studying hard have done in the past. Who can doubt the truth of the criticism? Yet I have in my time received a violently abusive letter reproaching me for advising mothers to give their children porridge for breakfast, provided they can digest it. The letter objected to this excellent advice on the sole ground that oats are cheap—and why should poor children be brought up on cheap food, while those of the "idle rich" were fed regardless of expense? This is the crooked, illogical sort of argument on which much of the prevalent discontent and "unrest" is founded. Yet so many of the best things in life are amongst the cheapest! That is the simple truth, not only in regard to food, but to life in general; and it is the silliest and most harmful prejudice to dislike or scorn anything merely because it is cheap. School instruction must have taught many of the Scottish mothers how scientifically valuable oats are as food, in addition to the practical experience they owe to the customs of their forefathers. Dr. Johnson is said to have defined oats as, "in Scotland, food for men; in England, food for horses"; but the wise Scot had the best of the argument when he replied to this silly gibe by the question, "Aye, and where will you find *such* horses and *such* men?" Oatmeal is not digestible by everybody; some children suffer tortures of indigestion, and consequent skin-irritation and other evils, if they eat too much oatmeal. Apart from that, it is, indeed, to be recommended to all classes to eat oatmeal, and many rich people, of course, take it and enjoy it, both as breakfast porridge and supper gruel.



A SMART AFTERNOON DRESS.

A black velvet tunic draped over a light grey satin dress, and trimmed with silk embroidery and buttons.

Maltng makes grain more easily digestible, and is one source of the success of Horlick's Malted Milk. This consists of ground barley, wheat, and dried milk, which is easily made into a beverage with water. In this form it is a nourishing food-drink for all ages, particularly suitable for young children and for aged persons, but equally wholesome and nutritious for everybody. It is often found useful in cases of insomnia, as it is so easily digested that it is no tax on the system. The makers are willing to send a free sample to any of my readers asking for it. The address is "Horlick's Malted Milk Company, Slough, Bucks."

This is really the season at which more dancing goes on than any other, for the London season is an unnatural time for it—the open air and its sports command more attention from the majority of girls in those beautiful months that "Society" is compelled by fashion to spend in town heat and crush. Dancing-frocks for girls are made quite short; it is rare to see a train on a little dainty frock, and even married women who intend to dance do not allow themselves to be so encumbered in most cases, provided they have special dancing-gowns. Dinner and ordinary reception dresses being again now so often trained for matrons, however youthful, it follows that some of these have their evening-gowns made to serve all purposes, and so a few trains are seen in ball-rooms, but not on the younger dancers. Girls are much happier in dancing without any care for useless ends of material trailing behind them, and probably they will not be called on to adopt trains for balls again at present. As to the future, nobody can prophesy.

Lace tunics are very good style and highly fashionable. Where the lace is real, one often sees it put on like a stole, flat down the back and the front, while under the arms the sheath satin under-gown reigns alone. This flat sort of half-tunic is also used in the day-gowns when a rich material is employed as tunic over a more plain material, such as an embroidered Ninon of a deep colour over a plain cloth under-dress. Gold lace is seen used in evenings as a complete tunic, or as a fichu over the figure, with a folded soft, transparent fabric supporting and draping the heavy gold; and this, too, may come below the waist as the tunic. One sees such combinations as a sheath of orange-coloured satin draped with a purple Ninon tunic, which, in its turn, is partly covered at the corsage with a wide band of gold lace. Then the cloth-of-gold or cloth-of-silver, that is so sumptuous-looking, is often not thought too much for a girl's handsome evening-dress, although it is more often combined into a more dignified frock for her elders. Yet another popular style may be mentioned—that is, a wide band of lace round the foot of the short dancing-frock, then a deep interval of lightly folded or gathered chiffon, and then a second flat band of lace, the tunic above this being of lace and soft material gracefully draped together. If gold and silver be used in the frock, the shoes should be of the same glittering tone, for, of course, they are a good deal in evidence. FILOMENA.

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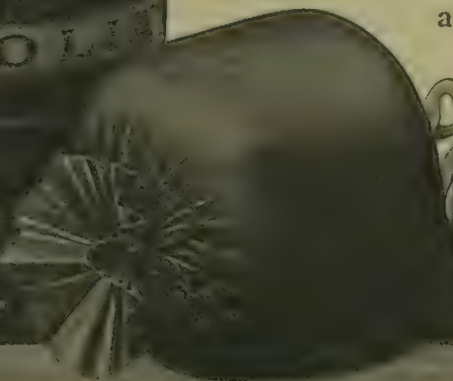
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"TANNHÄUSER" IN COLOUR AND POETRY.*(See illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)*

WAGNER'S dramatic poetry has before now been presented to English readers through the medium of colour-books, as the publishers call them, with the text of the great poet-musician translated into English verse, but, hitherto, the literary renderings have generally been on a much lower level than the illustrations. This is not the case, however, with "Tannhäuser" (Harrap and Co.), "freely translated in poetic narrative form," as the title-page has it, by T. W. Rolleston, and "presented" by Willy Pogány. Here, at length, we have a harmony of colour and song as complete as that between the "music married to immortal verse" in Wagnerian opera sung in the original, and it is a matter for rejoicing that Mr. Pogány's exquisite illustrations are so worthily accompanied. Mr. Rolleston is, perhaps, too conscientiously modest in using the phrase, "freely translated in poetic narrative form." The freedom of translation, in a case like this of a dramatic opera made out of a drama, probably amounts to original work, owing as much, perhaps, to the inspiring source as does, say, William Morris's "The Love of Alcegis" to the "Alcegis" of Euripides. Be that as it may, Mr. Rolleston has made out of "Tannhäuser" a charming idyll in blank verse, interspersed with lyrics. The mention of William Morris recalls the fact that he, too, has treated the subject of Tannhäuser's struggle between sensual and spiritual love, in "The Hill of Venus," and Mr. Rolleston's poem is not unworthy to stand beside it. Of Mr. Pogány's pictorial work it can truly be said that it reaches the highest level to which book-illustration could well be expected to attain. Brilliant as the colour-plates are, the end-paper designs and the line drawings in black and white are even more beautiful. Some of the drawings are fairly delicate; others, in a bolder manner, suggest a combination of the decorative genius of Aubrey Beardsley, unmarred by his grotesque distortions, with something of the massive draughtsmanship of Blake. The volume as a whole forms an ideal means for English readers to make acquaintance with one of those legends which Wagner has almost made his own.

Few books in the world, probably, are more continually consulted than the "Post Office London Directory" (Kelly's Directories, Ltd.), of which the 1912 edition—the one hundred and thirteenth annual publication—is now on sale. In

addition to the directory of London proper, that of the London County Suburbs can be had either bound up in the same volume or separately, and with each of the two an excellent folding map is included. The maps can also be had separately, mounted or unmounted. When the vast amount of information given in the London Directory is considered, its accuracy and clearness of classification are truly marvellous. It forms, as it were, an index to the countless activities of the world's greatest city, and it is an index which, unlike some, can always be relied on, not only for correctness, but also for exhaustiveness.

One of the most useful of the smaller works of reference to the aristocracy is "Kelly's Handbook to the Titled, Landed, and Official Classes," the 1912 edition of which has recently appeared. The distinguishing

title, and, if so, to what family that person belongs, and his (or her) address. Another useful feature of the volume is that it includes many people of importance in the social world who, not being titled or specially noted by achievement, are sometimes difficult to find elsewhere.

With the new issue for 1912, Burke's "Peerage" (Harrison and Sons) is now in its seventy-fourth edition. The great feature of this famous work is that it gives



THE GERMAN CRUISER OF AGADIR FAME WHICH SALUTED NELSON'S "VICTORY" ON HER WAY BACK FROM MOROCCO: THE "BERLIN" LYING IN THE KAISER WILHELM CANAL AT KIEL AFTER HER RETURN.

An interesting and unexpected incident took place on the return voyage of the German cruiser "Berlin," which followed the German gun-boat "Panther" at Agadir, and remained there during the Moroccan crisis. The "Berlin" ran short of coal, and put into Southampton for 200 tons to carry her to Kiel. As she steamed through Spithead she exchanged salutes with the "Victory." Much interest was taken in her as she lay at anchor in Southampton Water off Netley Hospital.

feature of the book is that, through its being arranged in one general alphabetical list, it is possible to ascertain at once whether there is any person bearing a particular

thereto, with a number, showing their exact relative precedence, prefixed to each. The volume contains over two thousand pages and numerous heraldic illustrations



SIMILAR TO THE NEW DOUBLE-HULLED SUBMERSIBLE TO BE BUILT FOR THE NAVY: AN ITALIAN VESSEL OF THE LAURENTI TYPE.

The Admiralty have placed an order for a submersible of the Laurenti type with Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., of Greenock, who hold the license for building such vessels in this country. In Italy the Laurenti boats are constructed by the Fiat San Giorgio Co., of Spezia. A special feature is the double hull. The outer hull gives the highest propulsive efficiency and reserve buoyancy, with the minimum of draught, when the boat is on the surface, while the inner hull minimises the internal cubic capacity, and ensures satisfactory conditions when submerged. The British Laurenti submersible will have twin six-cylinder Fiat engines.

Photo, supplied by Scott's Shipbuilding and Engineering Co.

an account, not only of surviving members of Peers' and Baronets' families, but of every member, living or dead, a separate paragraph being devoted to each. The Knightage gives an account of all Knight Commanders, Companions, and Members of the various Orders, and their widows. For settling questions of precedence "Burke" is invaluable. The rules of precedence are set forth in detail, and in a key to the Peerage are given the names of all who are entitled

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SECOND CRUISER SQUADRON IN
THE NORTH SEA BY W.L. WYLLIE, R.A.

MUSIC.

If a distinct musical gift, untiring industry, and a patience that nothing seems able to baffle can command success, Mr. Josef Holbrooke's future is assured. He has just announced his eleventh annual series of concerts devoted to Modern English Chamber Music; the dates are Jan. 25, Feb. 22, and Monday afternoon, March 25. In the introductory note accompanying the prospectus, Mr. Holbrooke remarks that in bringing forward new compositions by English composers the trouble has been, not to find the music, but to interest a few listeners. "With native work the initial performance, it seems, is the only joy the unfortunate composer can (with any certainty) look forward to." If this be so, and there is little reason to doubt the bitter truth, Mr. Holbrooke's devotion to a cause that has still to be won is the more praiseworthy. His list of composers includes himself, Sir Edward Elgar, Norman O'Neill, Jervis Read, Dunhill, Delius, Bantock, Benjamin Dale, and Richard Strauss. The whole undertaking deserves to be well supported, for even with a full house it must be very largely a labour of love.

The Quinlan Opera Company has brought a very successful season to a close, provincial cities having responded generously to the venture. The company is now leaving for South Africa and Australia, and will resume work in the United Kingdom in October next. Three operas are to be added to the repertory next autumn—viz., Charpentier's "Louise," Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène" and Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov," which has not yet been produced in England. In the

provinces, Puccini's "Girl of the Golden West" has been received with favour; London has not taken to it so kindly.

Moussorgsky (1835-81), whose famous music-drama, founded upon Poushkin's story, is to be heard at last

small. Gifted as a child with a good voice and an instinct for music, he abandoned a career in the army when he was just of age, and endeavoured to justify his faith in himself. Rimsky-Korsakov, who in after-years was to revise the scoring of "Boris Godounov," was his friend; but when left to himself Moussorgsky could hardly earn a living, and poverty, disease, and dissipation brought his life to an end before its promise was fulfilled. He has left some delightful songs, and there were moments when his orchestral music rose to great heights of inspiration. But he was uneven, capricious, and insufficiently schooled, and the gifts he possessed hardly came to fruition. "Boris Godounov" is undoubtedly his masterpiece, and its production in London should be one of the events of the musical year.

That distinguished pianist Richard Buhlig is giving a recital at Steinway Hall this week, to be followed by others on Jan. 16 and 23. There are few men who can be heard with greater satisfaction than Buhlig, and his appearances in London are few and far between. *Verbum sap.*

Messrs. Greenlees Bros., the Scottish distillers, who make the well-known "Claymore" whisky, have issued a very tastefully designed desk-calendar for 1912. It is made of bronzed metal, and contains a cheery photograph entitled, "A Convivial Evening at Ye Old Cheshire Cheese, Dr. Johnson's Favourite Resort."

Like the famous Almanack issued from the same publishing house, Whitaker's "Peerage" is extremely compact and well classified. Peers, Baronets, Knights, and Companions are all included in one list, and there is a large amount of other information. For handy reference, Whitaker's "Peerage" is excellent.



BANGKOK LAST DECEMBER EMULATING LONDON LAST JUNE: THE KING OF SIAM MAKING A ROYAL PROGRESS ON THE DAY AFTER HIS CORONATION.

The Coronation of King Vajiravudh of Siam took place, with much ceremony, on December 2 at Bangkok, and on the following day he made a royal progress through his capital. Our photograph shows the centre of the procession, with the King borne in his state palanquin, and raising his hand in salutation. The Westernised uniform of some of the soldiers forms a contrast to the Oriental character of the scene as a whole. The King of Siam, it will be remembered, was at Sandhurst and Oxford, and during his residence in this country practised with a mountain battery at Okehampton, and joined for a time the Hythe School of Musketry.

In England, was one of the great Russian musicians of the nineteenth century, though his output was quite

one list, and there is a large amount of other information. For handy reference, Whitaker's "Peerage" is excellent.

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Photo. Langford.
ENGAGED TO LADY EILEEN
BUTLER:

THE MARQUESS OF STAFFORD.

The Marquess of Stafford, who is the elder son and heir of the Duke of Sutherland, was born in 1888. He is a Captain in the 5th (Sutherland and Caithness) Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, and Chairman of the Sutherland Territorial Force Association. He contested Sutherlandshire, unsuccessfully, at the last General Election as a Liberal Unionist.

more conscious of the dullness and stupidity of the great majority of the canvases shown by the Royal Society of Portrait-Painters. M. Besnard's "His Excellency M. Barrie, French Ambassador to the Court of Italy," is another proper exercise in the art of portrait-making: the gaunt figure of the ambassador stands in Court dress upon a vast expanse of saffron-coloured carpet; the empty, gaily painted *salon*, the utterly undomestic aspect of the externals of diplomacy, with a very careful study of the features of an actual man, make an interesting picture.

But M. Besnard, like Mr. Sargent, sees and paints exceptionally. All round the walls of the Grafton Galleries may be observed the meaningless and unessential details of portraits put together without motive or design. Here are fans folded in hands that hardly know the use of

ART NOTES.

MR. SARGENT'S "Lady Faudel - Phillips," which reappears among the portraits at the Grafton Galleries, renews its triumphs. In colour it may seem rather hotter and harder than when first exhibited, but no spark of its astonishing vitality has been dimmed; the marvellous alertness of expression and action in the lady is a notable feature of a portrait which is as characteristic of the modes and manner of its time as any "Burgomaster" of the Flemish or Dutch Schools.

It is because of Mr. Sargent's cunning use of detail that we are the

them; furs put about warm necks in warm studios; cloaks that hang so sturdily that they make one's shoulders ache; the stiff tilt of tired heads, the assumption of ease in crossed legs, the satin sofas and chairs, and an officer who, in tunic and with his sword at his side, sits upon mauve cushions, and is so depicted without a single sprightly stroke of comment from the artist.

There is no need to make particular mention of portraits of this class. They are all alike, and the list of them would be thrice as long as the list of the more interesting pictures. Mr. Nicholson's companion portraits of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hopkinson have much of the finish, the good-breeding, gentility, or whatever it may be, so generally lacking. Here are none of the tricks of commonplace, or the more annoying tricks of eccentricity, on the part of either artist or sitters. Zorn's "M. Coquelin, cadet," as like an Irish stud-groom as a Parisian actor, is strongly painted; Mr. Spencer Watson's "Clotilde von Derp," with a wrist that would seem to be incapable of meeting the fierce calls put upon it in "Sumurun," is able but unlovely in technique; and Mr. Keith Henderson's "Miss Marjorie McKenzie Davidson" only narrowly misses the distinction of a great style. Mr. J. J. Shannon is at his best in the portrait of Mrs. Shannon; that of a pianist with his hands in

Orpen and Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen are both found on the south wall of the Central Gallery. Miss Lilian Lancaster's "Davison" and Mr. Harold Speed's clever study of a hatless girl, twisted to no studio pose and dressed in plain white blouse, afford relief in rooms full of work of the other kind. The most trying feature of the exhibition is the prevalence of The Young Woman, chosen by her artist friend for the sake of her regular features and a turban hat from Westbourne Grove.—E. M.

To authors and illustrators who wish to work for periodicals, "The Writers' and Artists'



Photo. Rita Martin.
ENGAGED TO THE MARQUESS
OF STAFFORD:

LADY EILEEN BUTLER.

Lady Eileen Gladys Butler is the elder of the two daughters of the Earl and Countess of Lanesborough. She was born in 1891, and is thus just over twenty. At the Coronation last June she was one of the six daughters of Earls chosen to bear the Queen's train. It is an interesting coincidence that her fiancé, the Marquess of Stafford, was a Train-bearer to Queen Alexandra at King Edward's Coronation.

Year-Book" (A. and C. Black) is indispensable. In a cheap and handy form, it gives a list of all the principal papers and magazines, with particulars as to the kind of contribution they are likely to accept and their terms of payment. Much other useful information is included.

Every woman who takes a practical part or an intelligent interest in the affairs of her sex, or who has girls to start in life, will find "The English-woman's Year-Book" for 1912 (A. and C. Black) an extremely useful work of reference. Many of the articles for the new edition have been rewritten, and the volume, as a whole, gives a remarkably interesting and valuable summary of woman's achievements and opportunities in many spheres of social activity.



HARE-HUNTING IN THE SNOW: WINTRY WORK WITH THE HIGH PEAK HARRIERS.

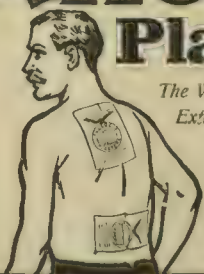
Our photograph shows a wintry scene at a recent meet of the High Peak Harriers at Wardlow Mires, Buxton. Some of the hunt are seen waiting while hounds work fresh fields.

movement at the keyboard is clever, but the suspended action must, as inevitably as an oft-repeated fragment of a tune, weary him who is to live with it. Mr. George Harcourt's "At the Piano" has not this error, but lacks any lively interest for the fugitive beholder. Mr. William

extremely useful work of reference. Many of the articles for the new edition have been rewritten, and the volume, as a whole, gives a remarkably interesting and valuable summary of woman's achievements and opportunities in many spheres of social activity.

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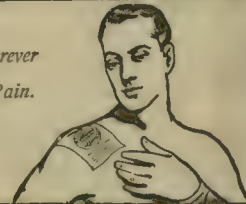
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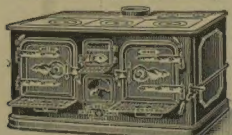
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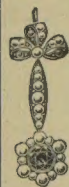
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

ALL those who are interested in motor-racing, and regard it as essential to the perfection of the automobile, will warmly welcome the avowed intention of the Brooklands authorities to institute a series of "classic" races this season, in which the determining factor of classification shall be cubic capacity, and not cylinder diameter alone. The French have, of course, adopted this method of ranging cars for competition

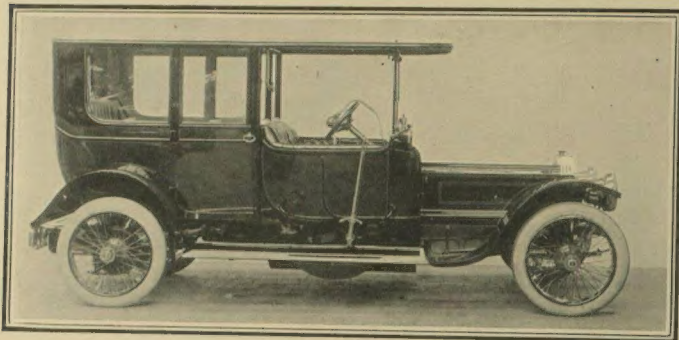
exceeded on the simple fee by no less than eighteen, a strong and undeniable rejoinder to the repeated statements that the French industry had done with racing, and had no further use for it. The adhesion of fifteen British cars must also give pause to our own society on this side, who so strongly opposed the repetition of the Tourist Trophy Race in the Isle of Man and the Scottish Trials. This has forced one American and four British firms to endeavour to achieve that notoriety abroad which they are denied at home, and in the event of success, or

good showing on the part of any of these British cars, the effect will assuredly be felt by the non-participants.

In these days of incessant motor-traffic over our highways, the question of the liability of our road-authorities in carrying out repairs is of vital importance to motorists. Taking this view, the Automobile Association and Motor Union are to

attached considerable importance to the fact that no evidence was called to prove the condition of the road immediately before the accident, gave judgment for the amount claimed by the motorist, together with costs. This decision should be of value to all motorists, although it does not, of course, settle the law upon the subject, as that can only be done by the higher Courts. In the report to hand there is no suggestion that the decision will be appealed against.

The Scottish Motor Show opened yesterday in the Industrial Hall, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, a welcome change from the low-pitched, draughty, and inconvenient Waverley Market at Edinburgh, where once, if not twice, during the week the cars and other exhibits had to be huddled aside to make way for vegetable produce. Edinburgh has quite had her turn in the matter of the Scottish Show; the ball is now with Glasgow, the second city of the Empire. Chief among the exhibits will be the 11-h.p. Humber, which most meritoriously attracted so much attention at Olympia. As will be remembered, this chassis has a four-cylinder engine, 68 mm. in bore and 120 mm. in stroke, and carries a four-seated body, beautifully finished in green and provided with Cape-car hood, horn, headlights, side and tail lamps, at the marvellous inclusive price of



A HANDSOME NEW DAIMLER: A 30-H.P. 6-CYLINDER "EARLHAM" LIMOUSINE.

This very handsome Daimler car, which has six seats, is painted green and upholstered in grey cloth. The fittings are of brass, and there is a complete electric-lighting equipment.

for some time since, but Brooklands classes have been determined by the existence of the R.A.C. formula, which, as all know, takes no cognisance of stroke. This has resulted in the output of engines to compete in these classes which no motorist with any conception of comfort would care to drive upon the road, although it has, on the other hand, forced designers to recognise the value of stroke in a way that did not previously obtain. In the matter of the new Brooklands classes, it will be interesting to learn whether the limitation by cylinder cubic capacity will mean the whole content of the cylinder or only the cubical measure of the piston-swept content. The former will afford very useful latitude in the matter of compression spaces.

If the Automobile Club of France were wishful to burke any further racing on the road in their country, and racers were of opinion that a minimum of thirty entries for the Grand Prix would assuredly do the trick, as I am told they were, their feelings to-day may be more easily imagined than described. So far from the allotted minimum not being reached, this has been

be congratulated upon espousing the cause of a Swansea motorist who claimed compensation from the Glamorganshire County Council for damages sustained by his car by reason of the improper repair of a portion of the road between Swansea and Mumbles. It appeared that at this particular point a culvert had subsided and that the road had been repaired by placing three-inch deals across the hole, with stone and metalling on the top. Notwithstanding the testimony of seven witnesses to prove proper restoration, supplemented by the opinion of no less a person than the County Surveyor, the Judge, who obviously

was obviously

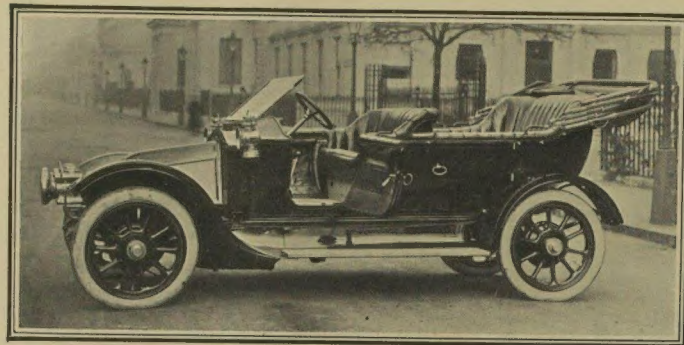


Photo. Campbell-Gray.

TO BE EXHIBITED AT THE FORTHCOMING GLASGOW MOTOR SHOW.

Several cars are to be shown at Glasgow by the New Arrol-Johnston Car Co., of Paisley. There will be an 11'9"-h.p. four-seated motor carriage, with touring body, painted green and upholstered in green leather (price £285); a 15'9"-h.p. chassis in enamelled French grey, with "Sankey" detachable steel wheels (£340); and a 23'9"-h.p. 6-cylinder motor-carriage for six, with landaulette body (£700). The last-named car also has "Sankey" wheels. It is painted in French grey and upholstered in French-grey cloth.

£285. The 14-h.p. four-cylinder, 78 mm. by 110 mm., complete, at £307 10s., and the 20-h.p. 90 mm. by 120 mm., complete, at £385, will likewise be exhibited.

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The TRADE MARK of the
INVINCIBLE TALBOT
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If it is the experience of years, the recommendation of thousands of satisfied owners, the record of continuous invincibility in road trials, then that trade mark becomes a veritable hall mark.

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TO-DAY—if your baby is not thriving—

Use the 'Allenburys' Foods, they develop firm flesh and bone and promote robust health and vigour. No digestive disturbance need be feared from the use of these pure milk and malted foods.

The Allenburys' Foods

THE 'ALLENBURYS' RUSKS (Malted). A valuable addition to baby's dietary when ten months old and after. They provide an excellent, nourishing, and appetising meal, specially useful during the troublesome time of teething. Eaten dry they mechanically aid the cutting of teeth.

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Ltd.

LOMBARD ST., LONDON

Milk Food No. 1.

From birth to 3 months.

Milk Food No. 2.

From 3 to 6 months.

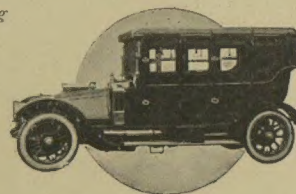
Malted Food No. 3.

From 6 months upwards.

PAMPHLET ON
INFANT FEEDING AND
MANAGEMENT FREE

After running
8500 miles

Stand 134,
Glasgow Exhibition.



THE 6-cyl. Arrol - Johnston shown above has just completed 8500 miles of magnificent roadwork for A. Bath, Esq., of Enfield.

THIS gentleman, who has owned three other makes, describes the Arrol - Johnston "Six" as by far the best car he has ever had!

THE Arrol - Johnston 6-cyl. is essentially MODERN. The chassis carries a silent 23.9-h.p. Engine, 820 x 120 mm. Dunlops, 5 Sankey Detachable Wheels, Enclosed Valves, Smokeless Exhaust, Forced-feed Lubrication to every Engine Bearing, Extra Springing, Thermo-Syphon Cooling, Non-sway Link Motion, &c., &c. PRICE, £475.

TRIAL RUNS or CATALOGUES on application to The New Arrol - Johnston Car Co., Ltd., Paisley; to the LONDON AGENTS, The Long Acre Autocar Co., Ltd., 24-5, Long Acre, W.C.; or to NINETY PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

Arrol-Johnston

23.9-h.p., 6-cyl. CAR

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicils of MR. WILLIAM THOMAS JONES, of 17, Stratton Street, Piccadilly, who died on Nov. 19, are proved by his sons, the value of the estate being £102,330. The testator gives £500, the household furniture, motor-cars, etc., and £1000 a year to his wife; £50 to his sister Emma Jones; £100 each to his nieces Louey Ellis and Lily Jones, and to his secretary, Charles H. Secombe; £50 to his niece Amy Richards; and the residue to his sons Gordon Lloyd Jones and Russell Lloyd Jones.

The will and codicils of MR. JOHN RODERICK, of 11, Soho Road, Handsworth, and of Birmingham, surveyor, who died on Nov. 24, are proved by Joseph Wilkes Marsh, Alfred Poinson, and Edward Evershed, the value of the estate being £367,167. He gives £50,000 to the General Hospital, Birmingham; £10,000 each to the Blue Coat School, and Queen's Hospital, Birmingham; £1000 each to the General Dispensary and the Skin and Urinary Hospital, Birmingham; £25,000 each to Lavinia Griffiths and W. V. Wilding; £5000 each to J. W. Marsh and Edward Poinson; £2000 each to Edward Evershed and John T. Glover; a few other legacies; and the residue, as to one half to the General Hospital and one quarter each to Queen's Hospital and the General Dispensary.

The will (dated Feb. 24, 1910) of MR. WILLIAM BALLE HUNTINGTON, of 143, Piccadilly, and Blackmore Park, Hanley Swan, Worcester, who died on Nov. 13, is proved by Captain Arthur William Huntington, son, Herbert James Whiteley, and George Welby King, the value of the estate being £334,335. The testator gives five twenty-second parts of £220,000, and 20,000 deferred shares in the Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Ltd., in trust, for each of his daughters, Florence Kate Whiteley, Emily Mabel, and Elsie Bertha; seven twenty-second parts of £220,000, and 40,000 shares, in trust, for his son Lionel Welby; and the residue of his property to his son Arthur William.

The will (dated Aug. 5, 1911) of MR. WILLIAM SOPPER, of 3, Upper Belgrave Street, and Dunmaglass and Easter, Aberchalder, Inverness, who died on Oct. 23, has been proved, the value of the estate being £392,407. The testator gives £500, and the use during widowhood of his town house and furniture to his wife; £250 to Beckwith Smith; legacies to servants; and the residue to his sons Captain Frank William Sopper and Lieutenant Ernest Sopper. He confirms the settlements made in favour of his wife and daughters.

The will (dated June 2, 1911) of MR. WILLIAM HITCHINS, of 34, Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, and of Saville Place, Conduit Street, solicitor, who died on Dec. 9, has been proved by his sons, and the value of the property sworn at £152,102. He gives £10,000 each to his sons, William Stanley and Percy Milroy; £200 to his brother, Thomas John Hitchins; £200 to the children of his deceased brother John; £100 to William Walter Peacock; legacies to clerks; and the residue to his wife for life or widowhood, and then to his two sons.

The following important wills have been proved—
Mr. Thomas George Gibson, Lesbury House, Lesbury, and of Newcastle, solicitor . . . £362,788
Lady Joicey, 58, Cadogan Square, and Ford Castle, Northumberland . . . £232,810
Mr. Edward Arnold, The Grove, Box Hill . . . £163,910
Mrs. Georgiana Louisa Bagnell, Wilton Park, Beaconsfield . . . £92,036
Mr. Alfred Hutchinson, 62, Highbury Park, and late of the Stock Exchange . . . £54,636

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

THEO MARZIALS (Colyton).—(1) On a Pawn arriving at its eighth square you may promote it to a Queen, or any other piece you prefer. (2) In the position you name, if White play 1. P to Q 4th, Black has the option of taking P en passant.

PROFESSOR S. W. MYERS, Ph.D.—The problem you quote is a very old friend, and your comments are well deserved.

JOHN ISAACSON (Liverpool).—We fear the solution to your problem has two defects, which together are fatal. First, it begins with a capture, in itself no serious flaw; but it also takes the White King out of a very obvious check, which makes the key too transparent. We shall be pleased to see other examples of your composition, because we are sure a solver of your power understands what is required in a problem.

J. LESLIE LAIDLAW.—Your problem shall be examined.

ANURKAR, V. D. (Deccan, Poona, India).—We will examine your problem with pleasure, but in future contributions a solution should accompany the problem.

B. G. LAWS.—We are pleased to hear from you again, and we need scarcely say that your elegant contribution is marked for early insertion.

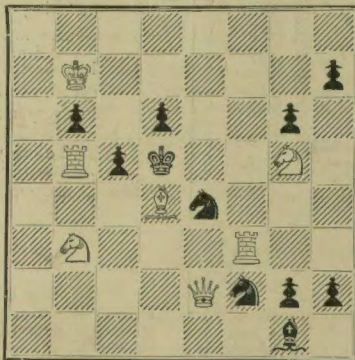
H. R. THOMPSON.—We are much obliged for the problems, which we are examining for the purpose of publication.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3527.—By W. EVANS.

WHITE. 1. Kt to Q 6th.
2. Kt to B 7th.
3. P to K 4th.
If Black play 1. R takes R, P to Kt 4th (ch), etc.

PROBLEM No. 3530.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.
In Memory of "Sorrento."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3527 received from P. E. (Los Angeles, California); of No. 3528 from P. E. C. A. M. (Penang), and F. G. Hanstein (Natal); of No. 3529 from Professor S. W. Myers, Ph.D. (Redlands, California); and F. G. Hanstein (of No. 3528 from Henry A. Sellar and Professor S. W. Myers, Ph.D.; of No. 3529 from C. Field junior (Athol, Mass., U.S.A.), J. B. Camara (Madeira), Theo Marzials (Colyton), J. Gough (Cardiff), and Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth); of No. 3530 from J. B. Camara, Jacob Verrall (Roddell), Theo Marzials, and F. R. G.; of No. 3531 from A. Taube (Helsingfors), J. Laidlaw (Kelso), Rev. G. E. Money (Bristol), A. W. Hamilton (Gell, Carlton Club), L. Schlu (Vienna), D. H. Caw (Birkdale), J. Bailey (Boscombe), W. Winter (Medstead), Captain Challice, and M. Teesdale (Epsom).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3528 received from W. Lillie (Marple), H. S. Brandt (Cimiez), J. D. Tucker (Bilkey), J. Green (Boulogne), J. Churcher (Southampton), J. Fowler, H. K. Thompson, James Gable (Belfast), L. Schlu (Vienna), J. Cohn (Berlin), W. T. (Canterbury), F. Saavedra (Glasgow), R. Worters (Canterbury), Rev. J. Christie (Redditch), G. Sillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton), H. M. F. G. Pietersen (Kingswinford), Hereward Laidlaw (Edinburgh), W. H. Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), Ph. Lehzen (Hanover), A. W. Hamilton (Gell, Carlton Club), Mark Dawson (Horsforth), J. Deering, and J. Leslie Laidlaw (Kelso).

CHESS IN THE CITY.

Game played in the Championship Tournament, of the City of London Chess Club, between DR. LEITCHWORTH and MR. MACDONALD.

(Sicilian Defence).

WHITE (Dr. L.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. 3. P to Q 4th. 4. Kt takes P. 5. B to Q B 4th. 6. P to Q B 3rd. 7. Kt takes Kt. 8. P to K 5th. 9. A fatal exchange. He could have safely Castled, for if B takes P, so B takes Kt, P takes B, 12. Q takes P wins a piece. 10. Q takes P. 11. White is now effectively cut off from Castling, and, with his K P die at the mercy of his opponent, his game rapidly goes from bad to worse. 12. P to Q Kt 3rd. 13. P to K B 4th. 14. P to Kt 2nd. 15. P takes P. 16. K to Q sq. 17. Q to Q 5th. 18. Kt to Q 2nd. 19. Q to Q 3rd. 20. K R to Kt sq. 21. Q to Kt 3rd. 22. K to Kt sq. 23. Q to Kt 2nd. 24. Q to Kt 3rd. 25. K R to K sq. 26. K to K 7th. 27. K to K 6th. 28. K to K 5th. 29. K to K 4th. 30. K to K 3rd. 31. K to K 2nd. 32. K to K 1st. 33. K to K 1st. 34. K to K 1st. 35. K to K 1st. 36. K to K 1st. 37. K to K 1st. 38. K to K 1st. 39. K to K 1st. 40. K to K 1st. 41. K to K 1st. 42. K to K 1st. 43. K to K 1st. 44. K to K 1st. 45. K to K 1st. 46. 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